THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

Japan's Control of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway

Japan Before The Bar Of World Opinion

By an Eye-Witness of the Tsinan Incident

Britain's Attitude Toward the Tsinan Incident

By Kennien Chang

Why Japan Fixes Her Eyes on Manchuria

By J. A. J.

Chang Tso-ling Evacuates Peking; Bombed at Mukden

By J. B. P.

許勃氏論評

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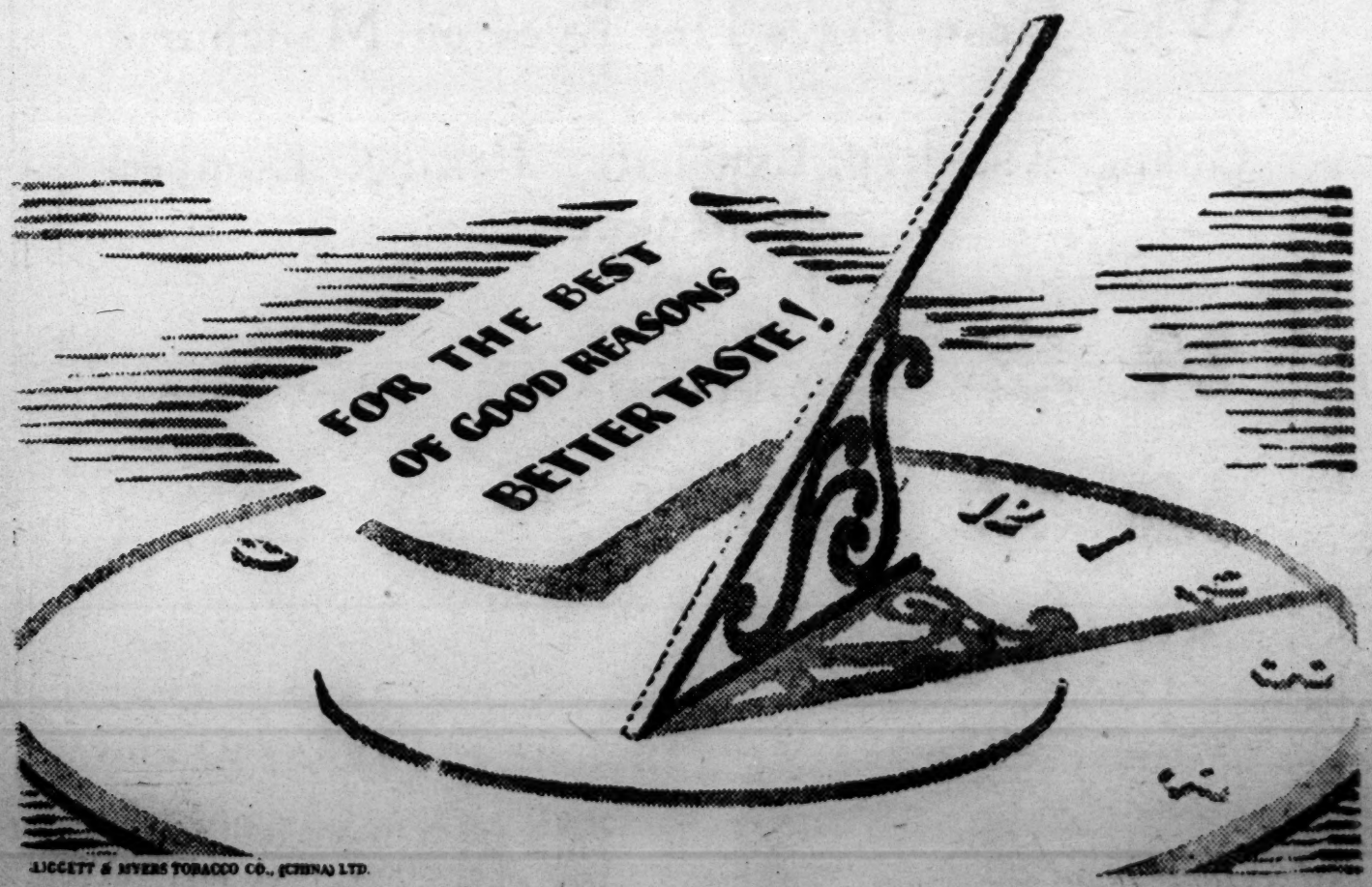

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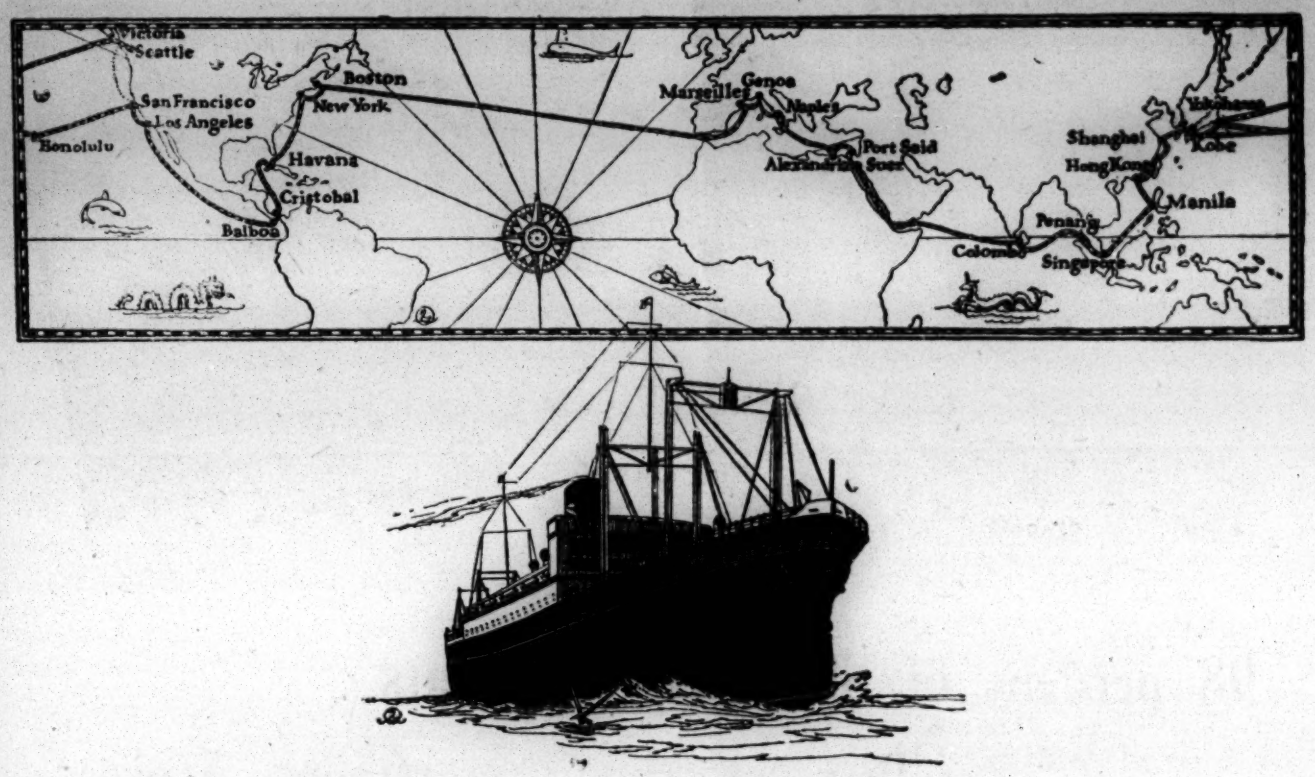

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NOW THE MOST IMPORTANT JOB OF ALL!

THE REVOLUTIONARY military campaign which the youthful political and military followers of Dr. Sun Yat-sen inaugurated at Canton in the summer of 1926 has succeeded. All of China, with the exception of the three eastern provinces, Sheng-king, Kirin and Ho-lung-kiang, are now under the control of the Nationalists. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's ambition has been accomplished in major degree. His dream, which hard-boiled foreigners regarded as the vision of a cracked-brained idealist, has become an actuality. Dr. Sun Yat-sen has passed on, but his ideas are still alive and living with constantly increasing force to inspire his countrymen. Chinese young men and also many older ones with young ideas, have carried out the first phase of the ideal of the "father" of the Chinese revolution. Dr. Sun's chief merit as a statesman was his dogged persistence in the face of constant disappointment and discouragement. He never knew when he was defeated—in fact was never defeated, for when rebuffed, he was immediately back on his feet and into the fight again. He not only faced the opposition and ridicule of his own people, but of the powerful foreign Powers as well. Ideas once regarded as foolish and impossible of accomplishment have come into effect and millions of Chinese schoolboys and girls are finding inspiration in them for the work ahead.

MARSHAL Chang Tso-ling, the last important barrier to the development of a New China, has been driven back into Manchuria a defeated man and according to latest reports is about to succumb to wounds from an assasin's bomb. Even though he survives the attempt on his life, his days as a military dictator are practically finished. The Great Dictator, who was heralded as the strong man of Asia is now a sick old man in Mukden resting under the shadow of the bayonets of his Japanese supporters and protectors. Chang Tso-ling had all the weight of armament on his side, plus the support of imperialistically inclined foreigners who thought they saw in him an opportunity for continuing their tenure, but Chang failed because his younger officers and soldiers refused to fight. The younger officers and soldiers had more sense than their leader. Force had to give way before ideas; reaction before progressivism; treason before patriotism. In falling Marshal Chang Tso-ling has also dragged down with him his imperialistically inclined Japanese and other foreign backers. It would not be surprising at all to hear that General Baron Tanaka, the present head of the Japanese Government, has been forced to retire before the storm of criticism which the liberal

elements in Japan are shouting at his head. The fall of Chang Tso-ling is a blow at the prestige of Tanaka, for both stood for the same things and represented similar reactionary ideas. Tanaka's intervention and ruthless milltary activities in Shantung have proved a blessing in disguise, for instead of helping his ally, Chang Tso-ling, it really had the effect of killing Chang. It made the Nationalists more determined to win a final victory and it took all the fight out of Chang's army and made them over into patriots wholesale. Japan will never succeed in keeping Nationalism out of Manchuria no matter how many troops Tanaka throws into that territory. Really the more Japanese troops the better, for every Japanese soldier in Manchuria constitutes an added reason for every Chinese man and woman to assert himself and herself on behalf of their country.

THE Nationalists in bringing the military phase of the revolution to a successful conclusion are now faced with their greatest problem. The military objective has tended as a magnet to concentrate attention upon the main objective—the defeat of Marshal Chang Tso-ling and the other Northern militarists. Now that this major object has been accomplished, there will be a natural tendency to fall apart. Patriotic cooperation is likely to give way for individual selfishness. Everybody is likely now to begin looking about for a place to land and establish himself in a private sphere. Already the die-hards are forecasting disintegration and disaster. Enemies of Chinese Nationalism are already on the job plotting to circumvent the revolution by sowing the seeds of discord. One needs but read the foreign die-hard press in China and the foreign paid propagandists to sense what is going on. It is only by keeping the main objective constantly in the forefront that the Chinese revolution may be brought to a successful conclusion—the culmination of the dream of Dr. Sun Yat-sen for a modern China territorially, politically and administratively independent of foreign domination—a nation where every Chinese man, woman and child may find a place for themselves under reasonably comfortable circumstances. Nobody can tell China what kind of a government she should have. Secretary Kellogg of the State Department recently declared in an official document "that the United States is not concerned with the type of government set up in China. It cares only that conditions shall be created permitting the citizens of China to achieve their own highest welfare and engage freely with citizens of the United States in such relations as shall be mutually desired and profitable." Mr. Kellogg was speaking only for America, but we believe his words also express the sentiments of other foreigners interested in the welfare of the Chinese people. If the Nationalist leaders will do their part, they need not worry about the friendly support of the rest of the world!

NICARAGUA AND SHANTUNG AND MANCHURIA

THANKS to the Japanese propagandists, the American intervention in Nicaragua has been dragged out and exhibited again most prominently and embarrassingly in the press of the Far East, the Japanese offering the American intervention in Central America as justification for their actions in Shantung and Manchuria. The Japanese newspapers both in Japan and in China and the semi-official Japanese press agencies which supply news to the foreign and Chinese press in China have all called attention to the American intervention in Nicaragua and offered the American action as a precedent and justification for what Japan is now doing in China. The question of American intervention in Nicaragua is of course not entirely new to the people of the Far East. Last year when the radical Nationalist Government was in power at Hankow, there was much propaganda sent out about American imperialism in Latin America and much was made of the American intervention in Nicaragua, the radical elements seeking to inflame the Chinese public against the United States on the grounds that the American Marines were being sent to China for the purpose of cooperating with European powers and Japan in a general intervention into the domestic affairs of the Chinese republic. The declaration of President Coolidge inmediately following the Nanking incident in the spring of 1927 that the United States had no intention whatever of embarking upon a program of armed intervention at the expense of China tended to disarm the suspicions of the Chinese people regarding America's motives in sending Marines to China. Since that time the actions of the United States both by deed and word have tended to prove most unmistakably that the United States has no ulterior motives in China and is only interested in assisting the Chinese people in every legitimate way possible in the attainment of their ambitions for complete territorial, political and administrative independence for the Chinese Republic. There is no denying the fact that there are elements and interests in the United States whice would like to intervene in China in a military wayh witness the resolution passed by the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai last spring. Bu- succeeding events have shown that the interventiont ists are in a distinct minority and that public opinion in America is overwhelmingly opposed to intervention, except from the standpoint of landing American sailors and marines at the ports for the protection of American citizens whose lives may be endangered on account of the breakdown of local Chinese authority. American citizens residing in the interior have been urged to remain in the coastal ports where they may be protected, or in the event of serious trouble, may be evacuated. The American Government is following this policy exactly in the situation which has developed in North China, it having been made perfectly plain that the United States is not cooperating with Japan or any other nation in any intervention program or even in the defense of extended areas of Chinese territory against any organized force of Chinese soldiery.

SINCE the question of American intervention in Nicaragua is a live subject of political controversy in the United States it is difficult for residents of the Far East to get at the truth of the situation. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, one of the leading opponents of American intervention in Nicaragua, in a recent article in the magazine, *Plain Talk* has painted a story of American financial and military aggression in Nicaragua which reads much like the current Chinese accounts of Japanese activities in Shantung and Manchuria, He declares that from the beginning, "back in 1909, our interference in Nicaragua has been in behalf of certain Wall Street banking interests who sought profitable investments at unfair terms. Brown Brothers, J. & W. Seligman and Company, and more recently the Guaranty Trust Company, all of New York, are the flies in the Nicaraguan ointment. Other American concession seekers and holders, notably the La Lux and Los Angeles Mining Company—have

played a part, but the State Department policy has been built around the concessions of Nicaragua to Brown Brothers, J. & W. Seligman Company and the Guaranty Trust Company..." Senator Wheeler then explains that these New York financial houses and their subsidiaries have owned and controlled the stock of the Nicaraguan National Bank and the Nicaraguan National Railroad and that most of the American intervention activities have been concerned with the protection of these interests. However, opposed to the declarations of Senator Wheeler is the statement of Hon. Charles E Hughes, former Secretary of State, at the recent Pan-American Conference at Havana to the effect that American intervention in Nicaragua "was a step reluctantly taken only after repeated requests from both political factions of Nicaragua for American supervision over elections, and that America would withdraw from Nicaragua just as soon as the people of that unhappy republic are in a position to control their own affairs." In another statement on the same subject, Mr. Hughes declared, "I can tell you that we desire nothing more than the independence and peace of Nicaragua and that we are there simply to aid the Nicaraguan people in obtaining free elections, in order that they may have a sovereign and independent government..." Then on still another occasion and speaking on the general subject of "aggression," Mr. Hughes said, "My country was nurtured in the desire for independence. One hundred years ago we declared the policy that all the American Republics should be recognized in their independence. We have given our arms and our blood for the independence of the American Republics and are always ready to do so. We yield to none in the establishment of the ideal of sovereignty and independence for every one of the American Republics from the greatest to the smallest. I have the right, speaking here on behalf of the Delegation of the United States, to declare the policy of my country. I joined readily in the resolution of the Delegation of Mexico against aggression. We want no aggression. We want no aggression against ourselves. We cherish no thought of aggression against anybody else. We desire to respect the rights of every country and to have the rights of our country equally respected. We do not cherish the territory of any American Republic. We do not wish to govern any American Republic. We do not wish to intervene in the affairs of any American Republic. We simply wish peace and order and stability and recognition of honest rights properly acquired so that this hemisphere may not only be the hemisphere of peace but the hemisphere of international justice."

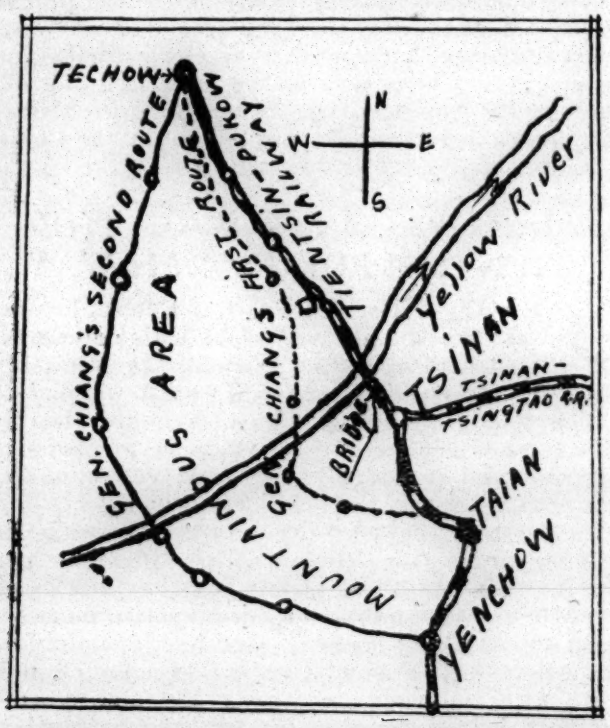
THUS we have both sides of the story and while Senator Wheeler may be correct,—probably is correct—in declaring that certain New York financial interests have had much to do in provoking American intervention in Nicaragua, it is probably safe to state that now that the subject of the American intervention has been thoroughly aired in Congress and in the press of the United States, that these financial interests will accomplish little as a result of their activities in provoking intervention and that when conditions have become stabilized in that country that the American Marines will get out. In a discussion of American policy toward Japan's present activities in China in the issue of *The Review* for June 2 regret was expressed that there has been no definite public declaration on the part of the American Government regarding American policy in respect to the situation created by the Japanese intervention in Shantung and Manchuria, but despite the absence of an official declaration, there have been unmistakable evidences that America will stand squarely on the principles pertaining to Chinese territorial, political and administrative integrity and will not permit any Power signatory to the Washington agreements to take advantage of present unsettled conditions in China to establish any special spheres or priority of foreign interests in any of the territories of the Chinese Republic. It should not be necessary to repeat again the truism that American policy in the Far East is based upon the principles of the Open Door and Equality of Opportunity for all nations. The United States followed this principle in respect to the intervention in Siberia during the World War and it was the declaration of Secretary Hughes at the Washington Conference which compelled the evacuation of the Japanese troops from that area. Assuredly it may be depended upon that America will act similarly again in the case of the present Japanese intervention in Shantung and Manchuria in the event Japan's activities turn in the direction of violation of Treaties to which Japan is a party. And finally, it may also be stated that the activities of the Japanese propagandists in using the argument of the American intervention in Nicaragua as a cloak for Japanese activities in China will not be calculated to greatly impress the American people regarding the altruism of Japan's present policy in respect to the Chinese Republic.

JAPAN'S CONTROL OF THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY

ONE OF THE FIRST things the Japanese military did after the clash with Chinese Nationalist troops at Tsinan, the capital of Shantung province, on May 3 was to occupy the station and yards of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway which crosses Shantung province in a north-south direction and provides direct rail communication between Shanghai and the Tientsin-Peking area. Then after occupying the railway station and railway-yards, Gen. Fukuda, the Japanese commander, sent Japanese forces both north and south along the railway and cut the line about ten miles both north and south of the city. Another Japanese force was sent to the Yellow River bridge about ten miles north of Tsinan and a charge of Japanese dynamite put that bridge entirely out of business causing a property damage in excess of $1,000,000. The Japanese claim that this action was taken for the purpose of protecting Japanese lives and property, but we believe it will require a deal of explaining on the part of the Japanese propagandists to prove this wanton destruction of Chinese property was for the purpose which the Japanese claim. The Chinese claim that this Japanese action was taken for the definite purpose of preventing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the Commander of the Nationalist forces, from cooperating with his allies, Generals Feng Yu hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, in the attack on Marshal Chang Tso-ling at Peking. The Japanese military action did have the effect of splitting Gen. Chiang's forces into two sections, but by almost super-human effort he was able to get his troops around the Japanese lines by marching them through the mountains to the west of Tsinan. The Japanese did manage to delay Gen. Chiang's advance for nearly a month, but owing to the demoralization of the Fengtien forces and the superior generalship of the Nationalist military leaders, they were able to overcome the handicap which the Japanese military placed in the path of the Northern expedition. The accompanying sketch-map shows how Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was

forced to send his troops around the Japanese zone at Tsinan in order to continue the Northern expedition. The dotted line shows his first route around the Japanese zone which he was forced to abandon for the other route far to the west following an enlargement of the Japanese zone.

IMMEDIATELY after the Japanese occupation of this zone the Japanese Commander at Tsinan made five demands upon the Nationalist military leaders which included the punishment of high Nationalist commanders and the disarming of all Nationalist troops which were in the vicinity of Tsinan at the time of the incident, the number being estimated at from 30,000 to 40,000 troops. The Japanese have also demanded the cessation of all anti-Japanese propaganda and have told Gen. Chiang Kai-shek that they intend to hold the Tientsin-Pukow Railway pending compliance with these demands. In the meantime the Japanese have consolidated their position in Shantung including a 10 mile zone along both sides of the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway and a



The above sketch map shows how General Chang Kai-shek was forced to divert his troops around the Japanese neutral zone at Tsinan in order to participate in the northern expedition against Marshal Chang Tso-ling

similar zone about the port of Tsingtao. They are also operating the Shantung Railway, having brought over to China a staff of railway operatives for that purpose. The general public in China, foreigners as well as Chinese, are interested particularly in Japan's continued control and blockading of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the reason being as stated in the foregoing, that this railroad is the only direct land route between Shanghai and North China. Owing to the internal civil war and the fighting between the Northerners and Southerners, this important railway has been out of commission almost continuously for the past five years. But now that the Nationalists have possession of all of the territory between the Yangtsze Valley and Tientsin there has been hope that one of the first actions of the Chinese would be to resume direct rail communication on the Tientsin-Pukow line, a matter of very great importance from the standpoint of commercial, passenger and mail transportation. But now the Japanese have intervened and are blocking this important matter of reopening this railroad. Up to the present the foreign die-hard commercial interests in China have more or less approved of the Japanese intervention in Shantung province, but if the Japanese persist in their blocking of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway the chances are that they will shortly find the foreigners in China very much on the side of the Chinese on this question, because of the unanimous desire on the part of everybody for an immediate resumption of traffic on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TSINAN ATROCITIES!

THE JAPANESE have published in their newspapers and distributed over the world, a number of pictures of the dead bodies of Japanese residents of Tsinan who are alleged to have been tortured by the Chinese. The pictures indicate that the bodies were mutilated prior to the killing of the victims and the Japanese officials in Tsinan are said to have circulated affidavits by physicians to prove that the bodies were mutilated prior to execution. Then turning to the other side there is also evidence of torture on the part of the Japanese military toward the Chinese, both civilians and the military. Both Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Hwang Fu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, have certified to the fact that Mr. Tsai Kung-hsi, the Chinese Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, was tortured by having his ears and nose cut off and his eyes gouged out prior to his execution. Then from foreign sources in Tsinan comes a story of most wanton cruelty on the part of the Japanese military to the effect that the Japanese soldiers invaded the premises of the Shantung Hospital, a private Chinese institution, and bayoneted some 102 wounded Nationalist soldiers. The Chinese Red Cross (Swastika) Society is said to have removed 102 bodies from the hospital, all of which had been bayoneted and the presence of bandages on the limbs and heads of the bodies indicated that they were hospital cases. A Buddhist priest was also killed in the hospital. According to a report by a foreigner in Tsinan the Japanese allege that there was sniping from the hospital windows, which is given as a motive for the wholesale massacre of wounded soldiers. Reverting to the murder of Mr. Tsai Kung-hsi, the Foreign Commissioner, the Japanese semi-official *Toho* news agency at first denied this report and stated that Mr. Tsai was a prisoner within the Japanese lines and could be produced; but he was not produced, and then later on the *Toho* agency alleged that Mr. Tsai *might have been killed* with a number of Nationalist soldiers who were attempting to recapture the Bureau building from the Japanese troops. Japan's official report to the League of Nations alleges that Mr. Tsai might have been killed "because Southern troops not in uniform were sniping the Japanese from cover of a building which the Japanese troops, at the time, were not aware was the office of the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs." The Chinese report on the killing of Mr. Tsai was brought out by a body-guard who declares that the Japanese invaded the building and after tieing the inmates, including the servants, in groups of four, cut off their ears and noses and then shot them. The whole story of atrocities in Tsinan is a disgraceful episode in the relations of China and Japan. Last spring the Japanese very industriously circulated stories of the alleged atrocities of the Nationalist troops upon the foreign residents at Nanking; now the Chinese have something to talk about and the story of Japanese brutalities at Tsinan, if only one-tenth true, are a disgrace to

the army of a nation which claims to be a modern civilized world power.

THE FUTURE OF MISSIONARY EDUCATION

THERE WERE two interesting and significant news items pertaining to missionary work in China in a recent copy of an American newspaper arriving in the last mail. One item stated that there was a possibility that all schools and colleges in China operated by the Episcopal Church may be closed as a result of a resolution passed by the Episcopal National Council forbidding their educational institutions in China registering with the Nationalist Government where the use of what is known as the "Sun Yat-sen Ceremony" is in vogue or where the "San Min Chui" is taught. The other news item was printed under a San Francisco dateline and quoted the Rev. Wm. A. Spicer, president of the Seventh Day Adventist church as stating that the Seventh Day Adventists were planning an expanded program in China in the immediate future, instead of curtailing as certain other denominations were doing. The item referring to the future activities of the Episcopal Church stated that it was not the function of the Episcopal Church "to build up a system of purely secular education" and that under the proposed Chinese regulations, "the liberty of Christian worship and instruction in schools is severely curtailed." As a result of this action the Episcopal Bishops in China were notified that the National Council of the Church cannot authorize the registration of its schools in China, but expresses the hope "that at least some of the schools may be carried on without registration." We have no desire or intention of becoming involved in a controversy regarding the relative merits or demerits of the antithetical policies of the Episcopalians and the Seventh Day Adventists, except to say that the Adventists apparently have most of the other Protestant denominations as well as the Catholics on their side. While few missions are planning expansions, it is correct to say that practically all are planning to carry on under changed circumstances which have been made necessary by the development of nationalism in China. Certainly there must be some significance in the fact that practically all of the large missionary colleges and universities with the exception of the Episcopal schools, are carrying on this year with reported increased enrollments. Whether they are fulfilling their purpose as Christian educational institutions, we are not in a position to say. Religious education is now voluntary where formerly it was compulsory, but sufficient time has not yet elapsed to determine whether the new system will be as productive of results as was the previous system. We imagine it will be. As for the Episcopalians, one cannot but regret their decision to close the schools rather than register, the chief reason for this being that their motives are almost certain to be misunderstood by the Chinese public which can have no real understanding of the principles involved. Practically all the trouble which the Episcopalians, have had in China originated with an unfortunate misunderstanding at St. John's University in 1925 following the May 30 incident at Shanghai when the students attempted to fly the Chinese flag at half-mast from one of the college buildings. It is most regrettable that there hasn't been sufficient statesmanship on both the Chinese and foreign side to wipe that incident off the slate and make a new start under the new conditions which have developed in China!

WOULD INCREASE PAY OF U. S. COURT OFFICIALS!

HON. L. C. Dyer, Representative from St. Louis in the House of Representatives at Washington, introduced on May 12 a bill which should receive the active support of American residents in China. The bill provides for increasing the salaries of the officials of the U. S. Court for China at Shanghai, a matter of very great importance from the standpoint of the welfare of the Court and the American community in China. In a letter describing the measure which was received in Shanghai this week, Congressman Dyer said, "I am in favor of withdrawing the United States Court from China just as soon as the interests of our nationals in China will permit it to be done. But until that time comes, which I hope is not far distant, I feel it proper that the American Government should pay the officials of our Court a living wage. In other words we want to maintain in China officials of ability, integrity and of the highest standing. We cannot expect to be able to do that unless we pay them fair salaries." The Bill, which carries the title, "H. R. 12955, Report No. 1479, Union Calendar No. 461" provides for amending the original Court Act of June 30, 1906 by providing a salary of G$10,000 for the Judge; G.$6,000 for the District Attorney; G.$4,000 for the Court Marshal; and G.$4,000 for the Clerk. The Bill also provides for a salary of G.$5,000 a year for the U. S. Commissioner and in addition there is provision for traveling expenses for the Court officials ranging from G.$5 to G.$10 a day when absent from their post on official business. The Bill has the approval of President Coolidge and Secretary Kellogg, both of whom sent messages to Congress on April 11 recommending the passage of the measure. The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives reported the Bill favorably on May 2, but according to a telegram received in Shanghai last week it was impossible to bring the measure to a vote before the closing of the last session of Congress so that it will have to go over to the session in the fall when there is hope of its successful passage.

Japan Before The Bar of World Opinion

BY AN EYE-WITNESS

JAPAN started the trouble at Tsinan for three purposes: (1) To prevent the Southern Chinese troops from continuing their victorious northern drive, thus blocking the unification of China and the completion of the Nationalist program of liberal and enlightened government; (2) To prolong the political life of Chang Tso-lin in order that Japan might reap the fullest benefit from various secret understandings which have been entered into with the Mukden warlord in recent years; and (3) To divert the liberal political opposition in Japan which has been threatening the downfall of the Tanaka military Government.

Japan's announced purpose of protecting her nationals in Shantung is merely throwing dust in the eyes of the world, and the accusation that the conflict was caused by Chinese soldiery looting Japanese shops is but an excuse, intended to throw the blame on China. If the Chinese had intended to precipitate trouble, the conflict would have taken place the first three days of Southern occupation of Tsinan, when the troops were in the heat of victory and the Jap-

anese comparatively unprotected by their own soldiers. Why wait three days for the arrival of the Japanese reinforcements before starting trouble?

A Premeditated Act

In connection with the Japanese intervention at Tsinan, one significant element seems to have been generally overlooked by the newspaper reading public. When the Nationalist or Southern troops first arrived in Tsinan, the actual number of Japanese troops in the city probably did not number more than 500, some 300 of whom had been previously stationed in Tientsin and had been sent to Tsinan overland via the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. The Chinese troops had no trouble with these Japanese troops which were in Tsinan when the Nationalist forces first arrived. The trouble came on the third day when the Japanese reinforcements of approximately 1,000 men arrived from Tsingtao under Gen. Fukuda.

The conflict is looked upon by thinking Chinese everywhere as a premeditated act. It would have happened anyway, no matter how China behaved. Tsinan was peaceful; Japan had only a few hundred soldiers there during the first three days of the Southern occupation. Neutral foreign observers testify that the Chinese soldiers did nothing to alarm the Japanese; and yet no sooner did the Japanese main expedition arrive, which was sent from Tsingtao in great haste, than trouble started.

On the other hand, the Japanese obviously anticipated trouble and must have had their plans all worked out beforehand as to what to do. For instance, General Fukuda the Japanese commander of the expedition from Tsingtao told his troops that when he gave the order, they must fight unflinchingly and beat back the enemy in order to uphold the prestige of the Imperial Japanese Government. China was not at war with Japan, and yet Fukuda looked upon the Chinese as an enemy and told his soldiers so. When the Japanese expedition first arrived there was no conflict or any evidence that trouble was liable to be caused by the Chinese. In fact the Chinese behaved so well that the Japanese consented to remove a part of the defences they had previously erected in the commercial section of Tsinan.

The Japanese plans were carried out beautifully, for the Japanese started firing almost simultaneously in every part of the commercial section. This would have been impossible without premeditation. Whether the Japanese did purposely provoke the conflict by opening fire first, we are willing to allow the world to judge; one thing is certain and that is, the Chinese were caught unawares and were made to suffer most heavily.

Thousands of Chinese, armed and unarmed, old and helpless, men and women and children, were killed. Granted China was in the wrong, there was no warrant for such brutality. The murder of Mr. Tsai Kung-shih, the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, at Tsinan and his staff will long live in the memory of the world as a black spot against Japan.

Japan Is Guilty

Before the bar of world opinion, Japan must bow her head in guilt for the murder of helpless men and women and for the murder of diplomatic agents of a neighbor at peace with her. Her counter accusations, which her marvellous communication systems have broadcasted all over the world, will not wipe out these guilts.

A Japanese official told the writer that at the time of the conflict, there were several Japanese communists in Tsinan who had come from Japan for the special purpose of causing trouble. Whether these Japanese communists were genuine communists or merely persons masquerading as communists to carry out certain plans to cause embarrassments to China is not important. It proves, however, there were Japanese who were agitating trouble in Tsinan at the time of the conflict.

Japan, however powerful she may be in military strength, will have to do a great deal of explaining to clear herself of the following charges which are based upon facts:

1—Encroachment upon China's sovereignty by sending an expedition into Chinese territory where there are no foreign concessions, which is a violation of international law and of the Nine Powers Agreement entered into at the Washington Conference of which Japan is a signatory.

2—The murder of a Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs and his staff in Chinese territory. In 1900 a Secretary of the Japanese Legation was killed in Peking, for which Japan sent an expedition to China. What will Japan say regarding her present act in murdering a Chinese Diplomatic official?

3—The bombardment of Taian, a city about 200 li (about 65 miles) from Tsinan. There were no Japanese living in Taian. On May 17th, two weeks after the conflict started at Tsinan and after the Chinese soldiers had been withdrawn from the 20 li (7 mile) zone, a Japanese military plane, No. 356 flew over Taian and dropped bombs on the Railway Hotel, which was supposed to be the headquarters of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek the commanding officer of the Southern forces.

4—The violation of the compound of the Tsinan Chinese Government Post Office, where some Chinese civilians were in hiding as a result of the fighting in the adjoining streets. On May 3rd, when the trouble began, a number of Chinese were at the Post Office transacting business. Fearing for their safety the Postal Commissioner, an Italian, accommodated them in the basement of the Post Office. Japanese soldiers with loaded guns demanded that the Postal Commissioner deliver the Chinese to the Japanese military. The refugees were afterwards beaten up by the Japanese, and for several days the Post Office was cut off from communication with the outside.

5—Gen. Fukuda bombarded the city of Tsinan without giving sufficient warning to the residents, Chinese and foreigners, to remove to places of safety. It was fortunate that the Chinese did not return the fire under order from the Commander of their garrison, otherwise many foreigners would have been killed during the fighting.

6—For several days food supplies were cut off from the commercial section of Tsinan.

7—The blowing up of the Chinese wireless station at the opening of the conflict, while the representatives of General Chiang and General Fukuda were in negotiations.

8—Raiding parties organized by the Japanese command attacked Chinese soldiers outside the 20 li zone. On May 10th several raiding parties of Japanese infantry, cavalry, artillery and armored car units attacked Chinese soldiers stationed in Tangchiachwang, a place 35 li from Tsinan.

Japan's Statement on Tsinan to League of Nations

The Japanese Government on May 28 submitted to the Secretariat of the League of Nations at Geneva a statement regarding the Tsinan affair. After briefly reviewing several incidents which took place in Hankow, Kiukiang, Nanking and Canton during the past year, it states in substance as follows, as reported by the semi-official *Toho* news agency:

"Since the first revolution, civil wars continually followed and during the last few years activities of communists added wars disturbances. Thus at present, protection of foreign residents cannot be left to the Chinese authorities alone. Japan having profound interests and many people in China when occasion demands, finds it is necessary to take her own measure on the spot for the protection of her people and vested interests.

"When recently the Southern army was advancing towards Tsinan, Japan despatched troops for the protection of 2,000 Japanese residents there. In spite of this precautionary measure, Southern soldiers looted Japanese houses. This outrage originated the whole Tsinan incident. Southern troops then proceeded to attack Japanese troops and residents in various places. They murdered over a dozen of Japanese residents including women, and plundered over a hundred Japanese houses. These outrages compelled the Japanese troops to resort to force for the protection of the Japanese residents. A view that the present deplorable incident would not have occurred but for the despatch of the Japanese troops there, is erroneous in the light of the above-mentioned incidents at Hankow and Nanking, occasions on which no foreign troops were present.

"The present despatch of Japanese troops is solely to protect the lives and property of the Japanese residents, and the troops will be withdrawn when necessity for their presence ceases to exist, as announced by the Japanese Government. When a similar disturbance occurred last year, Japan dispatched troops to Tsinan in June. And when the situation no longer required their presence they were completely withdrawn by September 8.

"In a quite complete resume on the Tsinan incident, the story of the alleged murder of Mr. Tsai Kung-shih, the Shantung Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, and his staff, is stated as follows:

> On the outbreak of the disturbance on May 3, Chinese troops and non-uniformed soldiers fired indiscriminately at the Japanese from within buildings. In fact fire from the Commissioner's Office (not known to be such by the Japanese troops fighting in that quarter) killed two Japanese soldiers. In the evening, Japanese soldiers went on patrol. Over a dozen of Chinese lurking inside the Commissioner's Office suddenly opened fire on them who could not but respond to the fire, and overpowered them. Whether this included Dr. Tsai is not known.
>
> It need scarcely be stated, however, that the Japanese troops would never kill a single non-resisting Chinese citizen.

9—Gen. Fukuda's action in sending strong forces of Japanese troops both north and south along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway which tore up the railway tracks and blew up the Yellow River Bridge, several miles to the north of Tsinan city. Obviously this was for the purpose of blocking Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's advance against the retreating Northern troops under Generals Chang Chung-chang and Sun Chuan-fang which had evacuated Tsinan on the day and night of April 29.

All these acts bear witness to Japan's provocative measures. Japan wanted war and stopped at nothing to provoke one. It was the vital interest of China to avoid an open conflict with Japan. China has borne the humiliation of Tsinan in the idea that China's unification and salvation depend upon forbearance in order that the Northern drive might be continued. This policy is now on the point of achievement, as Peking is about to fall. Japan's purpose of provoking a war with China has been defeated. She has nothing to show for her brutality and violation of international law except the indictments of her guilt before the bar of world opinion.

Tsinan, May 20, 1928.

And furthermore, the allegation regarding cutting off nose and ears is simply impossible from the very nature of the character and habit of the Japanese people.

"The following points are worthy of special attention in a survey of the circumstances attending the Tsinan incident:—

A.—The unfortunate incident owes its origin to the fact that Southern soldiers looted the house of a Japanese resident and that they fired on Japanese soldiers who went to the rescue.

B.—Before the incident occurred, responsible officers of the Southern army repeatedly declared that they would assume the responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order, and demanded removal of the Japanese defense works. The Japanese troops removed the defense works on the night preceding the outbreak of the disturbance, and some of the Japanese residents who had gone to safe places, returned home.

C.—The incident occurred immediately after the Japanese defense works were removed. At that moment Chinese troops in various places simultaneously began to attack the Japanese troops and to outrage and plunder Japanese residents. This was almost entirely confined to the Japanese.

"These circumstances produce the impression that the disturbance was designedly brought about by the Chinese, at least by those of the lower classes.

D.—In face of much difficulty the Japanese repeatedly established contact with the Chinese and arranged suspension of hostilities. On each occasion the Chinese failed to obey orders, and hostilities continued.

E.—As the Chinese troops, including non-uniformed soldiers, fired indiscriminately under cover of houses, the Japanese troops had to engage in street fighting in most difficult circumstances.

F.—The brutalities committed by Chinese soldiers on some Japanese residents, men and women, immediately after the outrage, are beyond words.

G.—It is alleged that the twelve hours limit attached to the demand by the Japanese Commander on May 7 gave the Southern army scarcely any time for consideration. However, at that moment the circumstances were so urgent that the Japanese Commander was convinced that if there were any delay sharp practice of the Southern troops would find its opportunity and put the Japanese residents and troops in a most dangerous position. His precaution was natural in view of the faithlessness hitherto manifested on the Chinese side."

Japanese Outrage on Hospital in Tsinan

Belated reports are to hand from a subscriber to *The Review* in Tsingtao giving details of the carnage caused by the Japanese at the Shantung hospital, which is operated by Chinese in Tsinan on a purely business basis. The hospital is located between the Tsinan West gate and Pu Li Men in the west suburb, about 100 yards up a small alley off the big road that runs from the so-called commercial section of Tsinan through the West gate to the Tupan's yamen.

One foreigner who visited the hospital states that in one room he saw 20 bodies, all of them done to death, blood stained and in frightful condition. Whether the killing was done by rifle fire or by bayonet he was not certain, but in his opinion the great majority of the bodies were these of wounded Southern soldiers. One Buddhist priest in the hospital was also killed. The hospital is near a small canal and several bodies were also found in boats. The Red Swastika (Chinese Red Cross) Society of Tsinan reports that it removed 102 dead bodies from the hospital. The motive of the Japanese in attacking the inmates of the hospital is supposed to be alleged sniping from the building. In the opinion of the foreigner above referred to the hospital had doubtless been turned into a military hospital for the use of Southern troops.

Honan Residents Hold Anti-Japanese Mass Meetings

A Chinese correspondent at Chengchow, Honan province, gives some details of the reaction on the populace in that neighborhood from the Tsinan incident. He states that feeling has run high throughout the province and many indignation meetings have been held. Numerous resolutions were passed condemning Japan for encroaching on China's sovereignty and butchering hundreds of innocent Chinese. The boycott movement is being loyally supported; certain characteristics however, distinguish the present anti-Japanese boycott from previous ones. Self possession and moderation are everywhere in evidence and Japanese merchants who remain in the province are not being molested. The people generally have edopted the motto: "Finish the Northern expedition first, and sattle accounts with the Japanese afterwards."

The Tsinan Incident—A Survey of the Facts!

The following editorial survey of the evidence on both sides of the controversy pertaining to the Tsinan incident of May 3 was written by Edward Hunter in the Hankow Herald, American newspaper published in Hankow on May 31:

Nearly a month has elapsed since rifle and machine gun firing broke the silence in the captured city of Tsinan, and even yet it is with difficulty that a cold and sane survey of the entire situation may be made. However, it is now possible to assemble the statements of eye-witnesses to the Sino-Japanese clash, gather the reports made by unbiased foreign correspondents who were able to reach the scene of the fighting, and to compare them with the so-called news sent out by the interested parties. This data should enable a fair and comparatively true analysis to be made of the entire regrettable incident.

The first impression is of the sincerity of General Chiang Kai-shek's efforts to maintain perfect peace and order among his troops. Coupled with this is the sad realization that he was unable to do so. The second impression is that without the well-advertised "Positive Policy" of Baron Tanaka, Premier and Foreign Minister of Japan, the Tsinan incident probably never would have occurred. Every unbiased survey agrees that the Nationalist soldiers were orderly when they entered Tsinan, and remained so for several days. Tsinan was captured by the Southerners on May 1, and the city was at peace for at least a full 36 hours, when the first flurry of looting would have been expected. It was not until the Japanese authorities arrested Nationalists for propagandizing that the disorders began.

The third impression is that neither the Japanese nor the Chinese sought trouble. Mr. Hallett Abend said this for the New York *Times*: "The propaganda charges by both sides that the clash was deliberately precipitated are absurb in the light of reason. If the Japanese had intended to 'start something' they would surely have had more than 5,000 troops in Tsinanfu. As it was, they did not even have a single airplane on hand when the conflict started. On the other hand, had the Chinese deliberately attacked they would have done so in some order, but there is no record of so much as an organized company having ever charged the Japanese lines.

"The Japanese were there; the Chinese marched in. The Japanese did not want trouble—their numbers were woefully small, and they even removed their barricades. The Chinese did not want trouble—they wanted a three-day rest, and then intended to press on toward Tientsin and Peking.

A Foreign resident of Tsinan, who has been in that city for a long period, and who saw all that happened, after the end of the fighting wrote as follows:

"Speaking with no bais either way, the writer believes that the Nationalists came intending to keep order and to avoid trouble. The trouble began with the few who would not obey the orders put out by the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek. Had the Japanese troops not been here, most of us here believe that the city would probably have been peaceful all the time. The people certainly welcomed the new regime.

"It is only fair to say that the presence of the Japanese troops certainly prevented the Settlement from being badly looted on the night of April 30 by the outgoing Northerners."

The fourth impression is that both sides, once the affray had started, dropped to unspeakable depths in cruelties. This is admitted by no greater an authority in the Nationalist Government than Mr. T. V. Soong, Nationalist Minister of Finance, in the following words:

"Now the clash has come and we hourly read of the charges and counter-charges of atrocities in the best approved manner of the great European war. We Chinese must feel great sorrow; if we mourn the murder and mutilation of our Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and hundreds of other civilians and soldiers, we equally mourn and blush with shame at the atrocities reported to be committed by our soldiers on defenceless Japanese citizens. Probably in the heat and passion of the moment, neither side is guiltless."

The resident of Tsinan previously quoted, also states:

"Nor is it fair to put all brutalities on the side of the Chinese. It is almost certain that Nationalist soldiers began the trouble, but once passions were aroused and let loose, bad things were done by both sides, and some of us here have seen some pretty bad things that were done by the Japanese, to which things medical evidence can testify."

The evacuation of the Japanese would certainly have been far less expensive than the shipment of thousands of soldiers to China by Japan, and the expense of the conflict. Dr. S. Washio, a Japanese journalist, has written: "Had Japan concentrated on Tsingtao her defense would have been infallible..... Britain was wiser last year when she ordered all her nationals to withdraw from the interior and concentrated her defense on Shanghai where it could be maintained infallibly."

The New York *Times* correspondent, already quoted, has this to say: "Unquestionably both sides tried to stop the conflict. Agreements were made—and not kept. Orders were given—and were not obeyed. That both sides made lamentable mistakes is certain. The charge that either side deliberately provoked the first clash is nonsense."

A suggestion made by Mr. Abend, if made in time or carried out at the proper moment, might have saved Tsinan from her first intimate taste of warfare in three years, and is contained in his statement:

"The best way to avert such a clash was to occupy the city with 1,000 or 2,000 picked troops chosen to police the place and then either to swing his large armies around the city or to route them through it and on to the northward."

If this had been done it is very possible that the Nationalists would be in Peking today.

The Tsinan affair is ended. It is idle to hurl charges and counter-charges when it is apparent that buckets of whitewash are being used indiscriminately. Fundamentally Tsinan is Chinese territory. The problem now for the Southerners is not to lose the opportunity to reach their goal—and under no circumstance to permit the possibility of anything occurring at Peking as happened at Tsinan, regardless of who is right or wrong. The broad necessities of the Chinese revolution demand this.

Death of Ex-President Li Yuan-hung

The death occurred at Tientsin, Sunday afternoon, June 3, of General Li Yuan-hung, a former president of China. General Li had been living in retirement since he was ousted from the Presidency in June, 1923, with the exception of an intervening year which he spent in Japan, immediately following his withdrawal from Peking. General Li was placed in command of the Revolutionary forces at Hankow when the first Revolution broke out in 1911. In the beginning of 1912 he was made Vice-President when Dr. Sun Yat-sen was made the first president and remained in office when Yuan Shih-kai succeeded Dr. Sun. On the death of Yuan in June 1916, General Li succeeded to the Presidency in accordance with the terms of the Constitution. General Li remained in office until 1917, when for a short period Chang Shun reinstated the Boy Emperor. General Li had already then decided to retire from political life, but was prevailed upon to reassume the predidency in June, 1922 after the flight of Hsu Shih-chang. He remained in office about a year.

Noted Y. M. C. A. Leaders Arrive in Shanghai

Fletcher S. Brockman, secretary for the Far Eastean Area of the Y. M. C. A.'s of North America and Associate General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A.'s of the United States and Canada, has arrived in Shanghai accompanied by Mrs. Brockman and Charles A. Herschleb, corresponding secretary for the Far East of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A.'s of the United States. Mr. Brockman is a pioneer in the Y. M. C. A. Movement in China and the first General Secretary of the National Committee. This is his seventh visit to this part of the world. He first came to China in November, 1898. Both Mr. Brockman and Mr. Herschleb will attend the Fifth Employed Officers' Conference of the Y. M. C. A.'s of all China to be held at Pootoo June 13-20.

World-wide Asthma Remedy Based on China Plant

Although the Chinese pharmacopeia contains many remedies based on superstition which are either valueless or actually harmful, the world at large more and more is coming to recognize that many of the remedies which the Chinese have used for thousands of years have much therapeutic value. An example of this is to be found in the Chinese plant known as *ma huang*, the botanical name for which is *ephedra vulgaris*. The Chinese have chewed this herb for centuries as an asthma remedy, and recent researches have shown that the active principle, ephredine, is valuable for the treatment of this malady. It is extracted from the Chinese *ma huang* and is administered either orally or hypodermically.

Rockefeller Foundation Issues 1927 Report

The Rockefeller Foundation, New York, has issued a 54-page booklet reviewing the work for 1927. Concerning the work in China the report says that one result of disturbed conditions in China and the partial withdrawal of foreign personnel from missions has been to throw more responsibility on the Chinese, but the Peking Medical College did not contemplate the complete withdrawal of foreign teachers and administrators.

American Appointed Police Prosecutor

Robert T. Bryan, Jr., American attorney in Shanghai, who was appointed Police Prosecutor to the Shanghai Municipal Council last month, assumed the duties of his office June 1. Mr. Bryan is the first American to be appointed to this position, and is in fact one of the few Americans to hold any position of prominence in the Shanghai Municipal service, these posts being nearly all held by Britishers.

Robert T. Bryan, Jr.

Mr. Bryan was born in Shanghai October 13, 1892, and is a son of Robert T. Bryan, D. D. He received his education at Fork Union (va.) Military Academy and at the University of North Carolina, from which he graduated in 1916. He is the author of "An Outline of Chinese Civil Law" and articles on "Trademarks and Extraterritoriality." He was associated in the practice of law with J. B. Davies, a partnership which was dissolved upon Mr. Bryan taking up his new position.

The Trials of Tientsin

By Charles James Fox in the North China Star

Business today in Tientsin, the second largest port in China, or at least foreign business, is practically at a standstill. Almost every office is either closed, deserted, or working with the minimum staff. Foreign troops, of five different nationalities, both soldiers and sailors, and of all arms, are to be met with on all the principal streets, but a great majority of them hurrying out of the city. The eyes of the outside world are focused upon us, as a city in the midst of a possible war area and whose fate involves grave international problems. Many of us are receiving letters or cables urging us to come home out of the serious conflict which seems impending.

Many of our most active young men have just passed through a period of intensive training, for the struggle that is on everybody's mind. We have forgotten about the outside world, and ordinary business worries, as our attention is concentrated on the outcome of an immediate event. Our usual preoccupations, of business or even of pleasure, are just now forgotten. Motor cars, as the most rapid means of communication, are in urgent demand, by both foreigners and Chinese, to transport them out of the city. Those who have machines are sharing them with friends and relatives. Chauffeurs are in big demand. Extra police have been called out, and are spread for several miles along the chief road leading out of the city. Speed regulations are almost forgotten, as it is practically all one way traffic.

Everyone is headed for the Race Club. Everyone is asking who will win the Champions. Tientsin may not be "safe for Democracy"; despite the presence of fourteen thousand foreign troops, it may not be safe for the foreigner; but one thing is certain, Tientsin is safe for horse racing.

Lumber Company Makes Profit by Selling Real Property

A dividend of eight percent was declared at the annual general meeting of the China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd. held in Shanghai May 30. H. E. Arnhold, who presided, stated that considerable profit had been made on the sale of the Point Yard site at Shanghai, but profits generally for the year were below the average. Logging and forestry operations in Fukien province, where the company has a saw mill and considerable property, had to be suspended owing to political conditions, and Tls. 40,000 had been written off in the accounts under this heading. It was also stated at the meeting that the China Import and Export Lumber Company has accounts outstanding amounting to Tls. 776,499.48, against the Chinese Government Railways which they have been unable to collect. C. L. Seitz of Shanghai is manager of the Company.

Correspondence

The following are extracts from, or summaries of, letters written to The Review which can not be printed in full owing to limitations of space. The names of the writers are placed at the beginning.

C. T. CHIANG, TSINAN:—The deep-seated animosity of the Japanese militarists toward Chinese nationalism recently found expression in the indiscriminate firing on Chinese, soldiers and civilians alike, and their subsequent bombardment upon the walled city of Tsinanfu. The eventful month, May, once more witnessed the massacre of innocent Chinese which will go down in history as a conspicuous act of extreme brutality but which serves to make all Chinese aware of the crisis to which they are exposed. Thanks to the Japanese, we Chinese, inspired by their outrageous deeds and territorial aggressions, are now united in a body to deal with the common foe. Baron Tanaka in his sweet dream of subduing China with military forces must not lose sight of the fact that the Chinese of today are not the Chinese of yesterday and that the Chinese, though for the time being deem it unwise to come out in a military contest with Japan, have in their hands full power to weaken the state structure of Japan through their determined policy of economic severance of relations. The Chinese people are very sensitive and have strong characteristics in distinguishing between black and white; they hate Chang Tso-lin and his underlings for their betrayal of the nation though their mouths were muzzled during the Chang Tsung-chang regime in Shantung. Now that the Japanese claim that they are in military control of Tsinan and the Kiaotsi Railway, perhaps meaning by this that they are victorious; well, only time can tell which nation will have prosperous trade with China,—the one which called the Washington Conference, and returned the Boxer Indemnity or the one which presented the Twenty-one Demands, and grabbed Chinese territory both in Shantung and in Manchuria. The gunboat policy, as many clear-sighted observers agree, is now a matter of the past and present day China is conscious of renewed strength, which admits of no injustice being done to her

Humiliation Not Only for China But for Others

MOSES P. K. KOO, NANCHANG, KIANGSI PROVINCE:—The occupation of Shantung brings humiliation not only for our people but to other Powers as well. The Japanese "Positive Action" destroyed the prestige of the other Powers in general due to the fact that the Shantung case was amicably settled in the Washington Conference convened by the U. S. A and participated in by Britain, France, Italy, China and Japan by the Sino-Japanese Treaty agreed upon by Chinese and Japanese delegates in Washington D. C. on February 4, 1922. Article I of the Treaty says Japan shall restore to China the former German Leased Territory of Kiaochow. Concerning the withdrawal of Japanese troops, Article IX says "The Japanese troops, including gendarmes, now stationed along the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway and its branches, shall be withdrawn as soon as the Chinese police or military force shall have been sent to take over the protection of the Railway". The Treaty in question has been observed for several years. What right have the Japanese now to send troops to Tsingtao and as far as Tsinan by the Railway, not to mention the bombardment followed by the occupation of the city whereby thousands of our people were killed? Those facts are known to the world. In my opinion, the other Powers, especially the U.S.A. and Britain, ought to come out and say something against the military actions of Japanese so as to fulfill their obligations under the Washington Conference as well as to uphold the prestige of their own nations represented there in 1922. During the years 1914 to 1918, there was a kind of Spirit shining brightly for the principle of human Justice. Where is that Spirit now? This is the question I wish to ask of the people of the whole world.

Peaceful Means Are Better Than War

CHAPLIN CHOW, 11A QUINSAN ROAD, SHANGHAI:—"Peace" does not necessarily mean sloth and luxury. How can peace be made, either by agreement of two disputing parties or by mediation of a third party? War in its nature means harshness and cruelty. It is harmful to entangle the old foundations of civilization. It is dangerous lightly to destroy the tranquility of the world. That a nation can ever depend on weapons is a dream. Civilization is an instrument which implies the use of wisdom. Human beings in ancient times were all barbarous because civilization had not yet been developed. The American at present is a reasoning and moral creature, as a result of great literature. Heroes of the past left the world long ago but their glories remain immortal. I wish that the heroes of the present time should conform to the older model.

China's Appeal to the World

Japan's Aims Are Wicked and Hostile

The Methodist Church at Nanchang, Kiangsi, has issued the following protest against Japanese aggression in Shantung:

Ambitious Japan, with her eye on Eastern Asia, by imperialistic means, is practicing military encroachment in China. During the past few decades she has seized the Loo-choo Islands, Formosa and Korea and invaded Port Arthur and Dairen. She has made Southern Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia her colonies, and extended her power and influence into Shantung and Southern Fukien. By a lucky chance during the Great War she was able to send heavy military forces for the occupation of Kiaochow Bay, Tsingtao and all the territory along the Tsingtao-Tsinan Railway. In January, 1915 she presented China with the notorious "Twenty-One Demands". On May 7 of that year she sent an ultimatum, and two days later Yuan Shi-kai was compelled to sign agreement to these demands. These dates we have adopted as days of national humiliation. Even this mere outline shows conclusively that Japan is gradually advancing to the interior of China to carry out her odious colonization policy. After the Great War, Japan, curbed by the Washington Treaty, has in name returned Kiaochow Bay and Tsingtao to China. In reality her influence in Shantung has become greater than ever before. While the Nationalists are pressing northward, Japan, under pretense of protecting her nationals in Shantung, sends in heavy military forces to prevent their progress, and all this is in full accord with her habitual policy of infringement. What the Japanese soldiers did on the third of May this year clearly shows that her so-called 'friendship for China' is only a mask, while her true nature and purpose are wicked and hostile. That this is not at all an exaggeration can be sufficiently proved by the testimony of many other nationalities who were eye-witnesses of the events in Tsinan. Leading newspapers, both foreign and Chinese, plainly state that the recent Japanese military actions were far from being justified, and that the Japanese government is thereby in the wrong.

Japanese Barbarity at Tsinan

The Union of the Training School of Officials at Nanchang, Kiangsi issued a statement on May 30, in the course of which they said:—

Tsinan is a strategical point on the way to the North of China. The Nationalist armies had to take it and garrison it. The Japanese troops disregarded the lives and property of the Chinese people and took Tsinan by force. As the revolutionary armies considered the peace of the world fully and feared that this spark might light a terrible conflagration of another Great World War, they therefore patiently withdrew from Tsinan. Unexpectedly the Japanese troops led by General Fukuda conducted themselves relentlessly and unlawfully. They killed many Chinese diplomatic officials and even some foreigners. They burned a considerable part of the City of Tsinan. They slew a great number of the clerks in the telegraph office who justly refused to carry out their commands and a large number of wounded soldiers who lay in different hospitals and shelters. They did what the barbarian king, Attila, and his troops dared not do even in the Dark Ages. They treated the City of Tsinan more brutally and cruelly than Alaric and his followers treated the Eternal City, Rome. In fact they wanted to bring the world into darkness. They acted against the aim of the League of Nations and the spirit of the Washington Conference. It is impossible for the twentieth century people to believe that such things would in fact be done by the Japanese troops who were sent by the government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. The ambitious militarists of Japan should be held responsible for the heavy tragic losses of death and unlawful violence in Shantung and the disturbance and aggression of the world peace.

Chinese Christians Appeal to Christians of America

Protesting against the "aggressive policy" of the Japanese in Tsinan, Manchuria and other parts of China, the Committee on Christian International Relations, an organization composed of many leading and influential Chinese Christians in Shanghai, sent the following cablegram to the United States June 3:—"We Chinese Christians," read the cablegram which was addressed to Christians of America, "deplore the presence of Japanese troops on China soil and believe that it was their presence that precipitated the Tsinan Incident on May 3rd and created the tense and ominous situation. Whatever might have been the original cause of the incident, we indignantly protest against the aggressive policy and punitive measures adopted by the Japanese Government and commanders after the clash. The Chinese people greatly fear that Japan may take advantage of the occasion to re-occupy Shantung which is a Chinese province and to adopt a more vigorous annexation policy in Manchuria and to frustrate all hope for a united country.

"We believe the only way to allay the fears of the Chinese people is to create an intelligent international opinion in favor of (1) China's desire for a united country, (2) calling upon the Japanese Government to keep faith in letter and spirit of the Washington Conference agreement, and (3) urging the Japanese Government to use the channels of diplomacy and impartial inquiry in preference to military force by first of all withdrawing troops from the Chinese soil. For preserving the peace of the Far East, will you not as Christians exert your influence along these lines with your Government and people?"

The cablegram was signed by Dr. T. Z. Koo, associate general secretary of the National Committee, and Wesley Shen, acting general secretary of the Christian Literature Association.

Graft and Non-Payment of Troops Contributed to Northern Downfall

Writing on conditions in Peking before Chang Tso-lin's retirement from Peking to Mukden, Lawrence Impey gives an insight into some of the conditions which doubtless contributed to his downfall.

During the winter both the Peking and nationalist forces devoted themselves to systematic extortion on a large scale, nominally with a view to obtaining funds for the spring offensive, which they carefully scheduled for March and proclaimed to be for the "liberation of China." In Peking every imaginable form of illegal taxation was put into practice, from octroi dues down to military and police extortion of a character which approximated to banditry pure and simple. A million dollars a month was stated by the chairman of the chamber of commerce to have been collected in Peking alone, while Tientsin must have been mulcted of an equivalent amount. But in spite of this the police forces in both cities were complaining bitterly that they were unpaid for more than three months, while the armies along the Tsinpu and Kinhan railways were in even a worse state. So that only the inducement of promised loot was likely to turn them into an efficient fighting force, and this was obviously impossible if a defensive policy was to be pursued, as Chihli and Shantung provinces had already been bled white during two years of Ankuochun occupation.

Chang Tso-lin was therefore committed to the thankless task of maintaining a defensive position stretching from Tsingtao and Chefoo in the east to Tatung on the borders of Shansi in the extreme north west, and this with forces which were disinclined to fight and were directed by a number of uncoordinated controls. The policy of colossal official graft and non-payment of troops showed its first results on the Shantung front under Chang Tsung-chang, for the white Russian brigade there became so disorganised that it practically ceased to exist as a military unit and had to be disbanded. The effect was immediately apparent in the collapse of the Shantung armies before the attack of Chiang Kai-shek, for the small Russian force had been the nucleus and backbone of the defense in this area. At the same time trouble occurred on the Kinhan line, where the Ankuochun forces failed to follow up successes that should have led to ultimate victory if an offensive policy had been pursued. Hesitancy and a defensive war the motto everywhere! It was necessary then to be stronger than the southern forces at any particular point of attack which they might choose, obviously an impossible task!

Chinese Journalists Establish New Weekly Paper

The *China Critic* is the name of a new weekly journa which has been established in Shanghai by Chinese journalists. In general makeup the new journal resembles the New York *Nation*. In the first issue, dated May 31 there was an account of the Tsinan affair by eye-witnesses, an editorial on Sir Frederick Whyte, and articles on live topics by various contributors. The staff of the new paper consists of the following: Chang Hsin-hai, editor; Kwei Chung-shu, managing editor; Associate editors, Quenlin Pan, Chin-jen Chen and Quincy Sheh; Contributing editors, Hu Shih, Y. C. Ma and D. K. Lieu. The business manager is P. K. Chen; and the advertising manager, Y. Lewis Mason.

American Population Of China Decreases

The American population of China at the beginning of 1928 numbered 8,569, a drop of more than 3,000 from the population of 1925, according to statistics compiled by American consular offices in China and forwarded to the Department of Commerce by the Commercial Attache at Peking, Julian Arnold. The 1925 American census showed 12,156 Americans

American Press Comment on Sino-Japanese Crisis

ALL the leading newspapers of the United States have been commenting editorially on the Japanese "invasion" of Shantung, some even referring to the Tsinan incident as "war." Thus, for example, the New York *World* of May 11 printed as its first editorial a long comment under the heading: "War Between Two Neighbors". Salient paragraphs in said editorial are the following:

"It is an ironic fact that Japan and not one of the Western powers should now be called upon to resist by force the rising tide of nationalism in China. For it was the Western powers, not Japan, which first carried imperialism into China. Thirty years ago the German Empire led the way, when a German Kaiser ordered the "mailed fist" displayed and demanded territorial rights and railway concessions at the bayonet's point, in this same Province of Shantung, after the killing of two German missionaries. For a decade thereafter other Western powers followed suit, helping themselves to Chinese mines, while Japan stood by and watched. It was not until the World War that Japan took over Germany's rights in Shantung. Technically, some of these rights were annulled in 1922. But Japan has continued to regard Shantung as a special sphere of influence, as other powers in other parts of China have regarded other areas as special spheres of influence. It is the fortuitous fact that Japan's sphere lies on the road from Shanghai to Peking, with Chinese Nationalist armies advancing north along that road, that has brought Japan and China into conflict.

"To the nations of the West the present conflict is merely a crisis brought on by certain riots. But Asia knows better than this. Asia knows that beneath the surface of this crisis lies a far-reaching choice of policy which cannot fail to leave its mark on history. And Asia is watching to see whether Japan will take sides with the West or with the East, aim at an immediate gain or a larger and more distant gain, hold what she has or shape her policy toward a day in Asia when a large part of the East has freed itself of Western domination and has reason to be grateful to Japan."

Tokyo Press Shows Restraint, Says New York "World"

The *World* followed up the above with an editorial entitled "Japan Sets a Good Example." The *World* points out that despite the reports of the killing of many Japanese at Tsinan the Japanese press did not see "red,", but on the contrary "displayed restraint and a noteworthy sense of fairness." "The charge was flatly made by the Tokyo press that the disturbances were part of a prearranged plot to discredit the Chinese Nationalists," is the way the *World* puts it. In concluding this editorial the *World* says:

"The present Government in Tokyo, the Tanaka Cabinet, is not so liberal and so friendly toward China as some of its recent predecessors. But with Japanese sentiment being mobilized on the side of peace instead of vengeance, the Tanaka Cabinet is likely to move cautiously. In the matter of how to conduct itself in the face of a sudden crisis, the Japanese press has set the world a good example."

Japan Will Probably Settle With China Amicably Says New York "Times"

The New York *Times* of May 10 also put the word "war" into the heading over an editorial on the Sino-Japanese clash in Shantung, but put the word in quotation marks. After comparing the recent Tsinan incident with the troubles which the British had in the Yangtze valley last year, the *Times* says:"

"It is difficult to believe that Japan would gain more by fighting China than by settling the present disagreement amicably. A war would be costly, and if it resulted in renewed control of Shantung Province and other portions of China would burden the Japanese Government with the expense of administration and hold but small prospect of compensating increases in revenue either from taxation or from business. Furthermore, it is almost certain that if anything can put an end to civil war in China, it is just such intervention as is now being discussed in anti-Japanese circles. Nothing could better revive the feeling of anti-foreignism which did so much to unite Chinese factions last year.

"Japan is obviously determined to maintain communications between Tsingtau and Tsinan. As she holds a mortgage on the plant and properties of the Shantung Railway connecting these two points, she is interested in seeing that no further damage occurs. Since her nationals have extensive business interests in Tsinan and elsewhere in Shantung Province, she is anxious to see them unmolested."

Tribute to C. T. Wang By New York "Times"

The *Times* followed this up with another editorial on May 8, warning Baron Tanaka that "good sense is sufficient to make him realize that anything like a revival of the policy of 1915 would bring upon Japan the same world-wide disapproval that it did in the past." The *Times* suggests that the best method for Japan to deal with the Tsinan incident is to follow the British method with reference to Nanking, namely to send in plentiful reinforcements and then negotiate for a friendly settlement.

Under the heading of "New Chinese Troubles," the *Times* published a further editorial on May 12, in which it gave the opinion that up to date there was no evidence that the clash at Tsinan was planned by either side. The *Times* proceeds:

"Unless evidence of some such plot comes to light there is no reason for regarding the Shantung incident as the beginning of a 'war.' It does not even signify determined hostility between the Chinese Nationalists and the Japanese Government. The restraint shown by both sides indicates that they recognized the deplorable nature of the outbreak and are anxous to reach a settlement without further ado. In the pending negotiations China will be served by the well-known diplomat, C. T. Wang, who played an important part in drawing up the details of the Nanking settlement. He is fully capable of speaking for China. The Japanese will be represented by their military and consular leaders, who do not require the assistance of American or other mediators."

Historical Significance Makes Shantung Situation Dangerous, says New York "Evening Post."

"Shantung province was first seized by Germany in retaliation for the murder of two German missionaries and then occupied by Japan during the World War in conjunction with the famous Twenty-one Demands, in memory of which China still holds a day of National Humiliation. At the Peace Conference Japan refused to surrender her forcibly acquired rights and it was only as a result of an agreement signed at the Washington Conference that she finally relinquished her control of Tsingtao and the Shantung Railroad."

"Since then China has been endeavoring with poor success to meet the financial obligations incurred as a result of the return of the railway to her ownership and has been watching with jealous eyes any move by Japan which might be interpreted as an attempt to regain her paramount rights in Shantung."—N. Y. *Evening Post.*

Contradictory Comments By Brisbane in N. Y. "American"

On May 5, this paragraph appeared in the *American's* "To-day" column: "Japan has sent 15,000 more soldiers to China and evidently means business. *Nemo me impune lacessit*, translated into Japanese is Nippon's, as well as Scotland's, motto. China will learn the meaning of those Latin words."

On May 11 the tone had switched, as the following paragraph shows:—"A little war, starting between China and Japan, may become a big war. You never can tell what will happen when a lighted match is dropped in a forest. Enough has happened already to show the difference between Japan and China. The French have a saying, *'Comme on battrait la Chine,'* 'Like beating China.' According to the French, beating China is the easiest thing in the world. Japan did it easily the last time. Millions of Chinese didn't even know the war had begun. However, Chinese are brave, and murdering each other, North fighting South, they have learned things they did not know before. 'Let him not boast that putteth his armor on'."

Tanaka Government Should Be Cautious, Says Baltimore "Sun"

After reviewing the situation in Shantung the Baltimore *Sun* of May 30 closed its editorial with the following comment;—"If Japanese intervention in Shantung is viewed by the Nationalist government in the worst possible light, Premier Tanaka has only the previous policy of his country with regard to China to blame. It is well attested that Tokyo in the past has not always exercised strict neutrality between opposing Chinese factions. The more reason why the present government should lean strongly to the side of caution in any interference which it sponsors. Domestic, as well as international ethics, demand this course. The Tanaka administration has a very precarious grasp on power, and its chief opponents are those who believe that Japan's policy in China must be one to win friendship rather than enmity."

New York "Herald Tribune" Says China Wants to do Two Contrary Things

The New York *Herald-Tribune*, of all American papers, showed the least sympathy for the Chinese point of view. In an editorial in its issue of May 11, the *Herald-Tribune* says; "China wants to do two contrary things—to claim to be a nation in the customary sense and to avoid assuming the burdens

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The Japanese View of the Situation

The following summaries of Japanese news reports dealing with the present Sino-Japanese situation were distributed to the foreign and Chinese press in China by the semi-official Toho News Service. The reports appearing herewith are a continuation of similar reports appearing in the Review on May 12, 19, 26 and June 2:—

Wanhsien, Szechuen, May 30—Mr. Yasutomi, clerk of Mitsubishi Kaisha at Wanhsien, who was wounded by bandits on May 28, still in serious condition. Whereabouts of Mr. Okano, who was kidnapped, still a mystery.

Tokyo, May 30—A Geneva dispatch to the newspaper *Asahi* dated May 29 states that Japanese Government's regarding Tsinan situation....has made a good impression upon the public. The citizens praise the Japanese statement as being refined and very moderate in its contents.

Peking, May 30—Owing to the situation along the Peking-Hankow Railway having reached an acute stage, the Japanese Legation shows a sign of tension. Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, Mr. Heri, Councillor; Mr. Amau, Secretary; and Major-General Tatekawa, Military Attache, held important conference to discuss measures to be taken for the protection of Japanese residents.

Tokyo, May 31—Inviting various foreign military attaches in Tokyo to the War Office yesterday, the War Office authorities explained in detail the present situation in Tsinan regarding the restoration of order in cooperation between the Japanese and Chinese.

Shanghai, May 31—Telegrams received here today regarding Chinese observation of May 30 anniversary of disturbances in Shanghai in 1925 state that at Changsha the Chinese delivered speeches placing blame for May 30, 1925 incidents in Shanghai upon Japanese; Amoy, anti-Japanese disturbances not serious; Swatow military authorities taking precautions against anti-Japanese disturbances.

Hankow, May 31—It seems that the feelings of Generals Bei Tsung-chi, Li Tsung-jen and Hu Tsung-tu are comparatively favorable toward Japan, these leaders taking strict control over anti-Japanese movements and paying attention to safety of Japanese residents. Owing to official prohibition it seems that the activities of the "Committee to Sever Economic Relations with Japan," will not become very serious. The newspaper *Kuominchun Jih Pao* which was conducting a malicious campaign against Japan was suppressed by the authorities.

Tsinan, May 31—The majority of small shops have already reopened, but big stores, wholesale houses and some shops of the middle class are still closed. This is due to the fact that many of the shopkeepers are still taking refuge in some other place. The Yokohama Specie Bank resumed business on May 27 while the Chinese banks reopened the following day.

Peking, May 31—In view of the sudden change in the war situation in the region of the Peking-Hankow Railway, Mr. Yoshizawa, Japanese Minister called an urgent conference tonight to consider the question of accommodating Japanese residents in the Legation Quarter. It is the view of the Japanese authorities that the Japanese should take refuge in the Legation Quarter simultaneously with the withdrawal of Marshal Chang Tso-ling.

Mukden, May 31—A portion of the troops belonging to the Japanese 19th and 20th Divisions which recently have been mobilized to the border of Korea and China for the protection of the lives and property of the Japanese and Korean residents there, have decided, in accordance with the object of their mobilization, to take up duties of guarding the region of the coast of the Yalu River.

Tsingtao, May 31—Lieut.-General Matsui, member of the office of the Japanese General Staff and Mr. Wakasugi, chief of the Intelligence Bureau of the Foreign Office and their party, left here for Tsinan by rail this morning.

Tokyo, May 31—Having learned that Generalissimo Chang Tso-ling intends to evacuate Peking and withdraw outside the Great Wall, the Japanese War Office and the office of the General Staff held a meeting of important military officers to discuss the future arrangement for the defense of the Legation Quarter in Peking and the maintenance of peace in the Tientsin concessions. The authorities believe it unnecessary to reinforce the Japanese army in Peking and Tientsin unless some change happens as the protection is being carried out in cooperation with the other foreign forces. As regards the emergency measures for the protection of Japanese in Manchuria, the main force of the Japanese Garrison in the Kwantung (leased area) have already been concentrated at Mukden, hence no further instructions are deemed necessary.

Tientsin, May 31—A reliable informant here states that as a result of Kuomintang interests here with representatives of Feng Yu-hsiang, has decided to organize an extraordinary peace preservation committee to cooperate with the foreign authorities, lest they should again experience the same sad incident as at Tsinan.

Tokyo, June 1—Mr. Arita, director of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office and Major-General Abe, chief of the military affairs bureau, yesterday visited Premier Baron Tanaka to confer with him on the present situation in Peking and Tientsin; after returning to the capital they conferred with Gen. Shirakawa, the War Minister.

Tsingtao, June 1—Some 1,000 Japanese troops of the 3rd Division arrived at Tsingtao from Japan this morning.

Tokyo, June 1—The 3rd Transport Battallion of the 3rd Division which was mobilized sometime ago, was ordered today to suspend their departure for Shantung in view of the transportation situation on the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway having improved.

Tsinan, June 1—Having completed the examination of the Southern prisoners, numbering 1,081, the Japanese military authorities are considering the release of the prisoners. As the Chinese Chamber of Commerce has ordered the release of the prisoners, the Japanese have now decided to hand over 55 prisoners who actually were guilty of looting and other offences, to the Chinese police, and the remainder of the prisoners to the Chamber of Commerce. With the exception of a small number who are natives of Shantung the prisoners will be sent to Shanghai, the traveling expenses to be paid "from Chinese public funds which are kept by the Japanese military authorities. The Chinese prisoners are deeply moved by the fair and kind treatment of the Japanese army."

Tsinan, June 1—The Japanese primary school here which has been closed since the outbreak of the disturbances, has reopened. School children are protected by Japanese guards to and from school.

Peking, June 1—Communists to the number of approximately 200 are hiding in the Capital and are planning a riot, but strict preeautions are being taken by the police.

Tokyo, June 2—Mr. Horiuchi, first secretary of the Foreign Office left for Mukden last night, traveling by way of Chosen in order to inspect various cities in Manchuria and the Peking-Tientsin areas.

Tsinan, June 1—The Southern troops, which recently left the Taian district for the north of the Yellow River, are advancing towards Chiho through the region between Changching and Pingyin. The majority of the Chinese merchants in the Feicheng district were looted and many women were outraged by the Southern soldiers

Peking, June 1—In view of the possibility of the withdrawal of Chang Tso-ling from Peking to-day or to-morrow, every Legation shows signs of tension and the troops of the various foreign garrisons are in readiness to take up their posts at a moment's notice, while foreign residents are moving into the Legation area.

Tsinan, June 1—Lieut.-General Matsui of the military intelligence Bureau and Mr. Wakasugi of the intelligence bureau of the Foreign office have arrived and visited Gen. Fukuda, following which they visited the Japanese hospitals and expressed sympathy for the wounded. They then visited the scene of the recent fighting.

Tsinan, June 1—According to a person who recently visited the Taian district, the foreign missionaries in Tsining, Taian and Yenchow are being subjected to persecution and most of their churches are being trampled on by Southern soldiers, some of the missionaries being pressed for surrender of their churches....The Chinese people are disgusted with the Three Peoples Principles. Southern troops and students are conducting anti-Japanese propaganda and interfering with merchants who are buying silk-cocoons. Business is at a standstill.

Tokyo, June 2—A message from New York quotes the *New York Times* as approving of Japan's rights and position in Manchuria, the paper saying that it is too premature for the Chinese Nationalists to assume to make out a case and assume ability to protect foreign interests in Manchuria when their influence has not yet reached Manchuria. Although the American Government has never acknowledged Manchuria as a unit of territory outside the domain of China however, the Powers have acknowledged Japan's special rights there as the supervisor of the South

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British Attitude Regarding the Tsinan Incident

BY KENNIEN CHANG

IN recent years, Great Britain has sacrificed much of her mercantile interests in China at the altar of national pride and prejudices. At present, she is still looking back to the early days of Chinese foreign relations, quite unaware of the notable changes the Chinese people have undergone. In spite of several unpleasant conflicts, she remains ignorant of the attitude and sentiment of our people. The failure of the latter at present to present a united front to the world in the form of a central government has been interpreted—or rather, misinterpreted—as racial inferiority. Outrageous acts of the Communist agitators have been attributed to the Chinese people as a whole, thus representing them as having a highly dangerous and morbid mentality. Hardly do the British realise the truth of the nationwide movement now on foot—a movement that is truly nationalistic and impossible to be stemmed by any outside force. They have been repeatedly rebuking the just appeals of an awakening people. Perhaps, many of the untoward incidents during the recent years have distracted their attention from the original purpose of their coming to this country—trading with us.

Ignorance of Chinese Attitude

Much of their past unpleasant experiences should be attributed to their ignorance of the Chinese attitude. Some of the outstanding events which have embittered Chinese feelings against them could have been easily averted, had only the British authorities exercised a degree of prudence and tact. The tragedy of May 30 has remained in the mind of Chinese patriots an ever painful memory. But, as we know, the real cause was simply an incident in a Japanese cotton mill, involving the killing of a Chinese worker by a Japanese foreman. The Japanese were shrewd enough to remain in the background throughout the whole incident, while the British received squarely the brunt of Chinese indignation. Again, our attention can be drawn to the Nanking Incident and its subsequent events. The Japanese Consul was the first to return to his Consulate at Nanking, having the buildings repaired under his own direction. Then France sent her Minister to visit the Nationalist Capitol, receiving the most cordial welcome. The United States of America, although having sustained the greatest damage as a result of the incident, successfully brought about a settlement which has the effect of reassuring amicable relations. Great Britain, however, lagged behind; her Minister, pursuant to instructions of the Government, refused to sign the agreement which had already been completed through negotiations between him and the Nationalist Foreign Minister. She stretches out her hand and withdraws it at once. Therefore, China cannot but doubt her sincerity, believing, rightly or wrongly, that she is still unwilling to abandon her imperialist attitude and design. If, therefore, the Chinese people should be accused of unfriendly acts, the British people would have to shoulder their share of obstinacy.

Cooperation Would Be for Mutual Benefit

Since the exchange of courtesies between the Governor of Hongkong and the Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government and the visit paid by Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, to Canton and Shanghai, Sino-British relations ought to have been improving. By this time, old suspicions should be removed and feelings of amity recovered. Both countries ought to realise that their cooperation is of mutual benefit. If they at all attach importance to trade considerations, they must proceed with measures that can best promote their friendly feeling and interest. In China, Great Britain can find the best market for her manufactured goods. From China, she receives supplies of raw materials and agricultural products. Reciprosity and interdependence in trade should bring about a fair attitude and sympathetic feeling toward each other. After all, there is no reason why these two great peoples cannot meet on a cordial and equal basis.

It is still feared that behind the nationalist movement lurks communism. Such fear, however, is entertained only by those who are ignorant of the actual situation and facts. Past affiliations of the Nationalist Party with the Soviets have been just as much condemned by the Chinese people themselves as by foreigners. Chinese nationalists have long deplored the disastrous effects of communist agitations. The purging of the Nationalist ranks of the Reds ought to once for all dissipate any suspicions that may have lingered in the memory of the world. They have thereby demonstrated to the world the true noble cause they have fought and are still fighting for. The action ought to receive, as it has received, respect and sympathy from all the nations. If Great Britain could see that Chinese enmity was chiefly provoked by Russian malicious influence, confidences should be recovered without difficulty.

Diehard Policy Will Mean Disaster

If the British persist in following their diehard policy, it is feared that greater disasters will again mar future Sino-British relations. We are wondering what attitude Great Britain is going to take in respect to the Tsinan Affair. The Chinese undoubtedly are in the right in protesting against outrageous acts committed by the Japanese army of occupation. In spite of all her protestations, Japan, in sending troops to Shantung, has a purpose other than protecting her nationals. Of course, on the part of the Japanese, they have another story to tell as to the cause of the Affair. They are now in a position, as a result of their occupation of Tsinan and its 20—li radius region, to fabricate whatever evidence to their advantage to discredit the Chinese. They deliberately destroyed the Chinese wireless station without giving our people a chance to broadcast the truth to the world. They fired at the Red Cross and they themselves interred a thousand Chinese dead bodies in an attempt to deceive human eyes. Under the pretext of protecting Japanese life and property, the Japanese troops may be sent to march all over China, trampling under foot the latter's sovereign rights. Being a militarily weak nation, she has no choice except to tolerate and submit. Therefore, it is up to the people of the world to uphold justice and assist her. We are indeed aggrieved to read the Shanghai diehard English papers, for they have been utilized as a channel for Japanese propaganda. Why should they wish to bring upon themselves a crisis of Japanese making? Because of British obstinacy.

Nanking, May 17, 1928.

Responsibility for the Tsinan Incidents

BY LOWE CHUAN-HUA

THE afixing of responsibility for the series of unfortunate incidents which took place at Tsinan from May 2 to 12 has become a problem not only of Sino-Japanese interest but also of world concern. Its solution depends not so much on which of the two parties can produce more evidences of the other's atrocities as on an honest exposition of the fundamental as well as the immediate circmstances which rendered the clash at the Shantung capital inevitable.

Past grievances have made China and Japan not especially warm friends. It may be recalled that the Japanese Government acquired a special fondness for Shantung as early as the beginning of the European War. Although at the Washington Conference Japan renounced her holdings in Shantung in favor of China, yet the Japanese Government has often tried to reestablish its paramount influence in the peninsula. Therefore when the Japanese Government announced in the latter part of April its intention to send troops to Tsinan "for the protection of Japanese residents and properties," strong protests arose from both the Peking and the Nationalist governments. As there is no Japanese or any other foreign concession in the Shantung capital, the Chinese naturally regard Japan's action as a flagrant violation of their sovereign rights and of the Washington Nine Power Treaty. Disapproval of Premier Tanaka's military policy came also from his own countrymen, many of whom realise too well its probable effects on their trade with China, which amounts to almost $500,000,000 a year.

"Purely for Protection"

Although the Japanese Government has repeatedly declared that its troops are sent "purely for the protection of Japanese residents and properties," yet it has failed to achieve its mission. From a practical viewpoint, the safest and most economical method for the Japanese Government to protect its nationals in China is not to stir up Chinese animosity by a jingoish display of might, but to withdraw them temporarily from the hotbed of Chinese civil war as other foreign nations did. In fact before the Nationalists approached Tsinan, the majority of the Japanese residents there had already voluntarily left for Tsingtao and other safe places. The rest might have as well been ordered to leave if the protection of their lives was the real mission of the Japanese Government. Most of its residents at Tsinan were small merchants who could be evacuated cheaper than the despatch of some 26,000 troops. In sending armed forces to a purely Chinese station which is over 250 miles from the source of any Japanese naval assistance for the protection of a negligible number of Japanese residents and thus incurring an expenditure that is almost double the total Japanese investment in Tsinan, Premier Tanaka shows glaringly that he is either a mental babe or deliberately picking a quarrel with the Chinese people.

Premier Tanaka is widely regarded as the chief of the

conservative military clique of Japan. His share in drawing up the notorious Twenty-One Demands of 1915 is by no means forgotten by his neighbors across the Yellow Sea. His domestic measures have recently aroused no little opposition from the liberal and radical parties of Japan. Indeed, his Cabinet was confronted with a vote of non-coufidence in the Japanese Diet at the beginning of May. It is not irrelevant to assert, therefore, that Premier Tanaka's military intervention in Shantung was contrived to avert the downfall of his tottering government. That he was motivated by the desire of diverting Japanese opinion to foreign complications was testified by the fact that his was the only foreign government which had sent troops to Tsinan. There were many other foreign nationals at the time when the city fell into the hands of the Nationalists, and reports so far indicate that they have been safe.

Nationalist Indignation

Indignation against the despatch of Japanese troops to Shantung is most intense among the Nationalists. Prior to the capture of Tsinan on May 1, the Nationalist Government lodged two protests with the Japanese Government against the invasion of Japanese troops on Chinese soil, and specifically declared that should unfortunate consequences result therefrom, the Japanese Government would have to bear the responsibility. The Nationalists recollect that in 1924, upon the pretext of protecting her interests in Manchuria, the Japanese Government suppressed General Kuo Sung-lin's attempt to overthrow its friend and tool, Chang Tso-lin. The Nationalists remember that last year when General Chiang Kai-shek was about to complete his drive to Tsinan, the Japanese Government despatched troops to Shantung ostensibly to protect its nationals but somehow prolonged the rule of the northern militarists. The present Japanese expedition is not a strange phenomenon, therefore, but a renewed effort on the part of the conservative-military rulers of Japan to frustrate the Nationalist Revolution in China, and a more genuine one for it is headed by the very general who massacred countless Chinese residents at Tokyo during the famous Japan earthquake. If the Japanese Government claims that it is not interested to help China's bandit-chiefs, then why is it that we hear about Japanese expeditions whenever the Nationalists advance northward and see no "protection of Japanese residents and properties" when Chang Tso-lin and Company extend southward?

The reason is that Japan feels a difference between the Peking Government and the Nationalist Government. She realises that the Kuomintang and Japanese imperialism are fundamentally incompatible. The principle of people's nationalism is a direct blow at Japan's policy of Asiatic domination; the principle of people's sovereignty is bound to shake the foundations of Japanese aristocracy; and the principle of people's livelihood is by no means beneficial to the expansion of Japanese capitalism. Japan fears that if the Nationalists succeed to unify China, she can no longer maintain her grasp on Manchuria or enjoy special tariff privileges and treaty stipulations. She does not like to be treated as an equal by the Nationalists. Is it any wonder, then, that the Japanese Government should utilize the present opportunity to seize again the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway and re-occupy China's sacred province so that it may afterwards compel the Nationalist Government to yield concerning various outstanding Sino-Japanese problems?

Presence of Troops Provocative

Japanese propagandists are busily urging their countrymen to defend "the prestige of the Japanese Empire." They forget that the sheer presence of their troops on Chinese soil, not to say their provocative actions, is an affront they themselves would not for a moment tolerate. Their display of tanks and bayonets in purely Chinese territory is not conducive to the welfare of their nationals and properties in China, but bound to aggravate the present situation and render the continuation of Sino-Japanese relations impossible. Their anger at the Nationalists blinds many of them to the fact that theirs is the very Government which provided the basic and, most likely, the immediate causes for the Tsinan conflagration.

While no one can yet pronounce which of the two parties was responsible for the immediate spark of the Tsinan explosion, it is interesting to note that General Fukuda, commander of the Japanese forces at Tsinan, officially claims that the trouble was due to Nationalist looters on the morning of May 3 at the shop of C. Masufusa, agent for the *Manshu Nippo*. At the same time, the Japanese official news agency admits together with several neutral foreign observers that during the first two days of their occupation of Tsinan, the Nationalist troops behaved with circumspection and that no anti-foreign signs were seen. It must be conceded, of course, that Chinese soldiers are not particularly gentlemen of refinement like their Japanese contemporaries, and that some of them most probably participated in "looting" *after* the quarrel began. But if looting was the cause of the incidents, it would have been started immediately after the Nationalists captured Tsinan and in richer quarters than mediocre Japanese shops. Even were the Japanese allegation to be accepted as unqualified truth, does looting by a few soldiers justify sweeping the entire Tsinan city with machine-gun fire, training big guns on government offices, murdering numerous civilians and grabbing the entire Shantung railway?

It is evident, then, that there must have been a preceding and stronger ground for the incidents than the story now circulated all over the world by the Japanese. That origin, according to the Tsinan correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian* H. J. Timperley, is the intervention of Chinese street lecturers and the shooting of a Nationalist officer by the Japanese guards on May 2. Pertaining to this provocation, Lo Chia-luen, Educational Commissioner for the War Area Administration of the Nationalist Government, says: "At about seven o'clock next morning (May 3) I went to call on General Chiang Kai-shih at his headquarters where I learned that on the day previous a Chinese officer of the transportation corps was killed and more than ten street lecturers were arrested by the Japanese. Later in the day, however, four of these were released. The news of the killing of the Chinese officer and the arrest of the street lecturers was ordered to be suppressed by General Chiang for fear that it might stir up the troops and people."

Original Provocation Came from Japan

Granted that the Nationalist soldiers actually looted the Tsinan agency of the *Manshu Nippo* on the morning of May 3, it is not improbable that the action was a retaliation for what the Japanese themselves did to Chinese propagandists on the previous day. Relating to the character of Kuomintang propaganda, it must be noted here that as soon as the Nationalists took Hsuchow it was ordered that all materials for propaganda should be inspected and approved by the General Headquarters of the Revolutionary Army. At Yenchow, a point nearer Tsinan, General Chiang Kai-shih again prohibited the use of any slogan or poster that might be construed as anti-Japanese. That the Nationalists entertained no malice toward the foreign nationals at Tsinan is fully borne out by the fact that none of the Europeans and Americans whose home governments sent no armed forces was killed or injured, even after the fighting began.

The original provocation then came from Japan, not China; the direct cause for the incidents took place on May 2, not on May 3. The Japanese Government alleges that it is the Nationalists who began the outbreak on May 3 and that the attack was premeditated and organized. But General Fukuda himself reports that when "the fighting became most furious towards noon on May 3, the Chinese authorities requested us to cease hostilities; Chinese troops kept firing due to their chiefs' order not reaching all of them." From this, it is clear that it is the Japanese who started the shooting, that the Chinese soldiers responded only for self-defense, and that the outbreak was without the knowledge of the Nationalist authorities. Had the Nationalists contemplated the offensive, the Japanese must have indeed shown profound premeditation and organization in having repulsed a force which was at the time almost ten times their size.

The Japanese Government should bear in mind that it cannot take advantage of China's domestic strife to acquire economic privileges and territorial concessions which other foreign nations do not enjoy in China. Signatories of the Washington agreement will not tolerate it in the long run, for they also have valuable commercial connections with China's northern ports. Either Japan must at once cease her ambitious designs in Shantung or the scramble for spheres of influence is to be revived to endanger the peace and prosperity of the East. The Japanese Government must not for a moment suppose that its forces can get out of Shantung as easily as they went in. The province today is far more sacred to the Chinese than it was in November, 1914. Then it was merely the symbol of an ancient sage; now it means the sacrifice of countless Revolutionary lives.

An American Missionary's Experience as a Suspected Spy.

Rev. L. C. Osborn, an American missionary connected with the Church of the Nazarenes, Chaocheng, arrived back in Tientsin May 24, after an exciting experience in Shantung province. He was taken into custody by Northern troops on suspicion of being a spy at Puchow April 18, and made to proceed to army headquarters at Kaichow where he was detained until May 1. In the meantime the American authorities at Peking and Tientsin intervened and Rev. Osborn was released on the guarantee of Chinese friends that he was not "dangerous." On his release, Rev. Osborn took a two days trip overland by flivver to Kaifeng, and thence proceeded by rail to Shanghai. From here he proceeded to Tientsin by steamer.

Will Tsinan Become a Second Nickolaievsk?

The following article by Frank Hedges, correspondent in Tokyo, Japan for the Christian Science Monitor, which appeared in the Manila Bulletin on May 23 is significant in that Mr. Hedges points out that the Tsinan affair may come to rank in Japanese politics as great a blunder as the so-called Nickolaievsk intervention by the Japanese in Siberia following the World War.

FRANK HEDGES

(Special by Mail to the Bulletin)

TOKYO, May 11.—That it would have been wiser for Japan to have evacuated its nationals from the Tsinan district than to have sent troops there to protect them but that, in view of the course which was followed, the best thing to do now is to liquidate the tragedy as soon as possible is the view expressed in intelligent, informed circles in Tokyo outside the Government.

The difficulty of finding a solution which it will be possible for the Nanking Government to carry out and which will prove acceptable to the Japanese public is likewise recognized.

Following conversations with leaders of Japanese thought and action in circles other than official, during the past week, it is possible to come to a summarized conclusion of what is passing through the minds of the Japanese best qualified to sit in judgment on the developments at Tsinan. Most of the men interviewed spoke quite frankly—but only on condition that their names be withheld from publication.

Troop Dispatch a Mistake

Their general opinion is that the dispatch of troops to Tsinan was a mistake. If, they argue, only a small force be sent it is not sufficient to provide the necessary protection. If a larger force be sent, it is out of all proportion to the Japanese interests to be protected.

There were something like two thousand Japanese in the Tsinan district several weeks ago. Many of these, especially the women and children, voluntarily left for a place of refuge prior to the arrival of the Southern forces, so that it is estimated only about half, or about one thousand persons, remained. Most of them are small traders. There are branches of some of the large Japanese mercantile and financial firms in Tsinan, but they are comparatively small branches. It would have been simpler and cheaper to have removed all these Japanese to a place of safety, such as Tsingtao, where they would be under the protection of Japanese naval guns, than to have embarked upon the course actually followed, they say.

In answer to the contention that such steps would have led the Chinese masses to believe that Japan was either too weak to protect its nationals or actually afraid of the Southern army, they point to the situation in the Upper Yangtze Valley. If similar danger were threatening there, it would be out of the question for Japan to send troops to Chengtu, to Changsha and other points. Instead, all Japanese would be evacuated and concentrated at some one point, such as Hankow, where protection would be afforded. This should have been done in Shantung Province, it is asserted.

Demand Settlement

That course was not followed, and the problem to be dealt with is the situation as it exists. Japanese blood has been spilt and Japanese wealth has been looted.

It is necessary, in view of the situation, to dispatch reinforcements and to retain them there until all danger is past. It is equally necessary that conflict between Japanese and Chinese soldiers be terminated immediately. Once that is done, negotiations must be entered into with the Nanking Government to obtain a settlement satisfactory to both sides.

Fortunately they point out Japan has no other purpose in dispatching troops to Shantung than to protect Japanese interests. If the expedition were a punitive one, grave danger indeed would arise. Japan is grateful that its position in this respect seems to be generally recognized and sympathized with abroad, and Japan must do nothing which would arouse suspicion of its motives.

Apparently the Nanking Government is only too ready to negotiate a settlement on the basis of the facts in the case. What can Nanking do, however? Certainly it has not sufficient funds to indemnify the victims' families or to pay an indemnity to the Japanese Government. Public opinion in Japan has already been aroused to the point where it is doubtful if anything short of a rather spectacular settlement would appease it.

Attacks Organized

As yet the issue has not become embroiled in domestic politics, and it is to be hoped that it does not become so. The Diet session is still many months distant, and the matter may be cleared up and out of the way by that time. If not, there is danger of its becoming a second Nickolaievsk issue in Japanese politics.

There is a suspicion, amounting almost to a belief, that the attacks on the Japanese were too well organized to have been the sporadic outbreak of undisciplined soldiery.

It is pointed out that the Chinese troops engaged in the fray are believed to be loyal to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the so-called "Christian General." (Note—this report is incorrect since troops involved at Tsinan belonged to Gen. Ho Yao-tsu a subordinate of Chiang Kai-shek who is at present co-operating with General Chiang Kai-shek) but whose past record provokes the belief that sooner or later he will endeavor to eliminate General Chiang from the scene.

In this connection the Nanking episode is recalled. It is now clear that the attack on foreigners at that treaty port was instigated by Communist elements in the Southern movement who were hostile to the steadily growing reputation and influence of General Chiang Kai-shek, both in China and with the foreign Powers. They sought thus to embarrass and discredit the Southern leader who had previously tasted only the fruits of a continuous triumph with no material setbacks. They would thus weaken him and strengthen themselves, and the policy adopted by the Powers at the time had nothing to do with bringing about the outrage. Is it not more than possible, they argue, that similar politics are again being played?

The rumor, apparently entirely false, that the American Government was willing to mediate has proved unfortunate. It has provoked a certain amount of indignation that Washington should seek to offer its services when they have not been asked for and are not wanted.

It is to be hoped that the Japanese public will speedily understand that there is no basis to the report, and that such a gesture has never been made.

Chang is Hated

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's call for a sinking of internal differences among the Chinese factions and the presenting of a united front against Japan is interpreted to be Chang's attempt to call off the Southern advance against him. He is not so much interested in presenting a united front against Japan as in securing a cessation of the Nationalists' march toward Peking.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is the most hated man in China today, and can not depend upon the loyalty of his subordinates. He is in a precarious position, and it seems certain that he can not remain in the forefront much longer. As a result, he is becoming desperate.

From the Japanese standpoint, and equally from that of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, the Tsinan tragedy is a tragedy indeed. It is a direct and a severe blow at the China policy Japan has consistently endeavored to pursue since the Washington conference, a policy of strengthening Sino-Japanese friendship and of building up Sino-Japanese commercial relations. It is among the last things which the Japanese Government desires or would have sought.

It is also a blow to the plans and aspirations of the Nanking Government. It means a check at least to the advance on Peking, and it means a difficult embroilment with Japan. The Nanking Government would never voluntarily have brought it about.

Japan stands to gain nothing out of the affair, and to lose much that is valuable. The suggestion that, during the subsequent negotiations, Japan seize the opportunity to settle some of its outstanding problems with China and to bring about a new agreement more to Japan's liking is put to one side by the simple question: With whom would we negotiate on these broader and more general problems, and who would enforce such an agreement if it were made?

Chinese at Manila Protest Against Japanese Occupation of Shantung

Two mass meetings, attended by about 5,000 Chinese residents, were held at Manila May 7 to protest against the Japanese occupation of Shantung. The speakers included prominent merchants and editors of Chinese newspapers. The speakers characterized the acts of Japan as outrageous, cruel and unjust. The matter of declaring a boycott against Japan was discussed, but no action was taken as the Chinese in the Philippine Islands use very few goods of Japanese origin, but on the other hand are large sellers to the Japanese. Telegrams of protest were sent by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the Nationalist military commanders in China; and to Baron Tanaka and to the editors of the principal newspapers in Japan.

Christian Educational Conference in Shanghai

The annual meeting of the China Christian Educational Association was held last week in the Missions Building, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

At the first day's session, May 31, the general subject of "The Place of Christian Education in China," was discussed, with the following addresses: "The Place of Christian Education in the New China," by Dr. Y. C. Yang, president of Soochow University: "The Present Situation of Christian Education," by H. C. Tsao, secretary of the China Christian Educational Association; "Government Control of Education," by Dr. Sidney K. Wei, Commissioner of Education of the Municipality of Shanghai; "The Place of Primary Schools," by Dr. H. C. Chen, director of the bureau of education, of Nanking and Miss V. L. Hughes of Hankow, and "Christian Higher Education in China," by Mr. E. H. Cressy.

At the session on June 1, the general subject discussed was "Religious Education," with addresses on "Education at the Jerusalem Conference," by Dr. D. W. Lyon and Dr. E. W. Wallace; "Recent Developments in Religious Education," by Dr. C. S. Miao; and "Standards of a Christian School," by Prof. Frank W. Price of Hangchow.

Christian Education

Dr. Yang, in the course of his address, said:—"We must appreciate the rapid changes taking place in China and throw ourselves into the task of finding what contribution we can make in the new conditions. One matter, however, may give us cause for anxiety, namely the danger that the Government may swing from a laissez faire attitude towards private schools to one of close control which would deprive them of their legitimate freedom. I am confident, however, that the Government will not pursue such an unfair policy, though it will demand certain limitations of the unlimited freedom of the past. The crucial point is the nature and extent of religious education that will be permitted. As Christians, we must stand for and maintain the Christian character of our schools. But we need not be alarmed if certain restrictions are placed upon our customary methods. Voluntary courses in religion which the government permits, can be made effective, and they come within the limits of the constitutional guarantee of religious liberty. This question of the relation between education and religion is not a new one. It has been universally discussed. There is general agreement that it is not right for the Government to tax the people for schools interested in a particular religion, and equally it is not right to prohibit private groups from supporting their own institutions for the preservation of religious education, if these private schools are not otherwise harmful. "I believe our present difficulties will all disappear though not at once. I have confidence in the moderation of the Chinese people. Radicalism may have its day, but not for long. Often the tactful and effective way of checking radicalism is not by reaction but by liberalism."

Nationalists Favorable to Christianity

Mr. Tsao, after giving a sketch of the forces which during the past three or four years have most bitterly opposed Christian education, showed that the attitude of the Nationalist Government had throughout been favorable to the Christian schools, but that it has also been characterised by the determination to maintain a due measure of control over all private institutions. Of all sixteen Christian colleges and universities, five are still closed, in the remaining eleven institutions the total student body in attendance is 85% of what it was in 1926. Yenching University in Peking has already registered with the government, the others have reorganized their administration; seven having already secured Chinese presidents. Almost all the middle schools and primary schools have completed their re-organization under Chinese administration.

Government Control

Dr. Wei, speaking on the subject of government control, said this control meant different things in different countries. In general, control was exercised in three ways: (1) Through the establishment of public schools, (2) through inspection and supervision;(1) Through the regulation of professional practice. Two extreme forms existed. In France education is a government monopoly. Only French citizens are permitted to teach in private schools. Through a common curriculum and a system of government examinations for diplomas and degrees education is highly centralized. In the United States, on the other hand, there is absolutely no federal control of education. The situation varies in different states. The state of New York is rather an exception in having highly centralised control. In China, while historically the government has taken an active interest in education, there has been no machinery to control it, beyond the public examination system. Today the modern system is trying to work out a satisfactory form of control of schools established by missionaries and other private schools. The Chinese government is honestly trying to secure better education. It does not intend to exclude private schools or to set up a monopoly of education. What is best for China can only be determined by experiment.

The National System

Dr. Chen in the course of his remarks stated that Government educators are insistent that primary education should all come under Government control. They do not believe that there is any permanent place for Christian primary schools. Until they are able to make provision for the education of all children, they are ready to find a temporary place for Christian schools, provided they come under Government control through registration. Further, many Government educators believe that religion and education should be entirely separated. They would prefer to see no religion taught in school hours, or on the school campus. However, at present the restriction is simply upon required courses in religion. Many do not believe in the use of education in instilling religious ideas.

President Herman Liu, of Shanghai College, stated that in his conviction there is a permanent place for Christian primary schools because of the emphasis they give upon the training of Christian character, which China needs. Christianity is abundant life, dependent, not so much upon subject matter as upon the atmosphere of the school.

The Jerusalem Conference

On Friday morning, Dr. E. W. Wallace and Dr. D. W. Lyon reported on the action taken at the Jersualem Conference in relation to Christian education. Church leaders throughout the world, gathered at that conference, expressed the conviction that Christian education is vital and essential in the development of the Christian movement. Religion should be looked upon not as a supplement to education, but as vital in any complete educational process.

President Y. C. Yang, of Soochow University, expressed his belief that the attitude of educators in China was becoming more liberal toward Christian education as its real contribution is better understood.

Are Christian Schools Welcome in China?

Dr. Wallace reported on recent experiences in England and America stating that there is great sympathy and understanding of the Chinese viewpoint among Christianity abroad. There is however, some doubt whether Christian schools and college are really welcomed in China, and if they are what contribution from the West will in future be desired. In the discussion that followed, the following points were made by Chinese speakers:

(1) The continued co-operation of the church abroad is desired by the Chinese church. Religion, science, education are international.

(2) Christian schools will cooperate with the Government educational system. Their full freedom must be solved on the basis of religious liberty guaranteed in the constitution of the republic.

(3) As to the form of cooperation by the churches of the West, while money is desired there is still more need for men and women who represent the life and experience of Western Christianity.

Chungking Official Donates Land to Y. M. C. A.

Chu Siao Lan, a Nationalist official and an enthusiastic supporter of Y. M. C. A. work in Chungking, has donated 10,000 square feet of land to the Chungking Y. M. C. A. as the site for a model village for the workers similar to the one at Pootung, the industrial town across the Whangpu (river) from Shanghai. The land is situated in the center of a busy industrial district surrounded by many factories. Elaborate plans are now being made to begin construction work on the land in the immediate future.

Husar Appeal Case Argued in San Francisco

The case on appeal of Leonard Husar, former U. S. District Attorney in Shanghai, came on before the circuit court of appeals in San Francisco May 18. Husar was convicted in Shanghai last year of the embezzlement of government records in the Woodward opium case at Bushire, Persia, and sentenced to two years at McNeils. Island, state of Washington. Dr. C. H. Sellett, present U. S. District Attorney in Shanghai, conducted the case for the government.

After Peking---What?

BY L. I. TSOK

Now that the intense feeling over the Tsinan incident has somewhat subsided pending future settlement, the Nationalists are massing forces in an effort to make a final and determined drive into Peking. A decisive battle is pending. It is expected that the Nationalist armies will be able to force the issue, despite the wishes of the Japanese to the contrary. Perhaps before the lapse of a couple of weeks or so Chang Tso-lin will have completed a pleasant flight on an aeroplane and will have been found in Mukden, and the flags of the "blue sky and white sun" will be seen flying all over Peking, the former seat of militarism and conservatism. Peking will ultimately fall. The occupation of Peking is a symbolism of the old militarist and feudalist regime and the triumph of the Revolution. The Nationalists can then well breathe a sigh of relief at the completion of the long trek of the Northern Expedition. There will be a nation-wide rejoicing and celebration following the capture of Peking. To be sure, the event deserves the occasion. But, after Peking—after fire-crackers, lantern processions, and patriotic speeches—what?

Manchuria, the Next Crucial Spot

First and foremost among matters that will confront the Nationalist Government in its foreign relations, after the taking of Peking, will be the question of Manchuria. Here China is brought face to face with Japan. Will China let Japan have a free hand in Manchuria? No, certainly not. The avowed policy of the Nationalist Government does not tolerate that. Is a clash possible? Very hard to say. Probably not, or will Japan restrain herself from her aggressive policy under the pressure of world public opinion? Maybe so.

There seems to be every reason to believe that were it not for the Japanese intervention in Tsinan the Nationalist forces would have reached Peking by this time, and what we are now forecasting would, perhaps, have been transpiring. As it is, the situation up in the North is nothing if not precarious. True, there is none left now of the morale and fighting strength of the Northern remnants of Chang Tso-lin, and the capture of Peking will be only a matter of weeks, perchance days. But the Japanese are there. The Japanese, having failed in their first line of defense at Tsinan and with the Shantung Railway to block the Nationalist advance, but succeeded in considerably delaying it, are now entrenched in Tientsin and Peking in an attempt to make that region a second line of defense and in trying to maintain a balance of power, if not to turn the tide of battle. In so doing, she has, however, to take into consideration the activities of other Powers which will greatly restrict her actions (Latest reports have it that the Powers, the United States, Great Britain, Japan, France, and Italy are acting in concert in defending the Tientsin and Peking area.) Japan does not have a free hand in Tientsin and Peking as she has had in Tsinan and intends to have in Manchuria if unchecked. Any independent action on her part will, therefore, entail opposition from the Powers. But Japan is capable of doing considerable mischief to the Nationalist cause. It is as likely as not that Japan will take this opportunity on the eve of the Nationalist entrance into Peking to involve them in a serious complication similar to that of Tsinan, and more so this time as the Powers are also involved. The reason apparent is not so much the protection of Japanese lives and property as the consolidation of her position in Manchuria.

After all, it is Manchuria, on which the attention of Japan has ever been centered, that is going to be the next crucial spot. From her memoranda and declarations it is evident that Japan's actions heretofore have been nothing but a camouflage —a smokescreen to cover her sinister designs in the Three Eastern Provinces. Already pretexts have been manufactured to justify her continuous despatch of forces into Manchuria. Apprehensions are rife that Japan intends to establish a protectorate in the Three Eastern Provinces. But Manchuria is an integral part of China's territory. So there goes the situation, indeed, hard for the Nationalists to cope with.

Recognition by the Powers

Next comes the question of recognition by the Powers of the Nationalist Government as the *de facto* and *de jure* government of China. The United States will, doubtless, take the lead in this case (as is proved by a resolution of the House of Representatives) followed by other Powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, and so on. Japan's attitude may become more conciliatory now, but it is presumed that she will be the last to take this step, taking advantage of the Tsinan affair, the fault of which lies more on Japan than China, and other matters to impose terms upon China in return for the recognition. The Nationalist Government naturally desires recognition by the Powers as it will simplify the task of conducting the many phases of its foreign relations. With recognition will arise the problem of a revision of the existing treaties, between the Powers and China, which the latter complains to be "unequal," and the settlement of some of the outstanding disputes.

Peking or Nanking the Capital?

And where is the capital, the seat of government, going to be? Shall it remain at Nanking or shall it be transferred to Peking? There has been some speculation and is going to be a controversy on this point. Historically, sentimentally, and for practical expediency, both Nanking and Peking have ample reasons of their own to be the capital of China. It is not history, nor sentiment, nor practical expediency th at is to determine where the capital shall be. It is politics. Politics shall be the deciding factor.

In considering politics we have to go into the line-up hereafter of the Nationalist organization. In other words, who is going to be the boss, if there is to be any? Each faction will struggle, not by force of arms but by politics, to have the seat of government proximate to its own sphere of influence, and if that is not possible, to fight for the personnel of the government. It is very unlikely that Feng will betray the Nationalist cause after his avowed affiliation therewith, although he has made himself famous for turning the tables. He will be condemned if he does his old trick again. But it is more than likely that he will use his political influence (already quite considerable in Nanking) to have the governmental functions center in Peking. That will be very much to his liking, though he may not succeed in doing so and consequently will have to aquiesce in Nanking being the seat of central authority and be satisfied with a political branch in Peking. And what about Chiang Kai-shek? His fate is very uncertain. He will last as long as his prestige lasts. He has a good number of political enemies who are only too anxious to undermine his prestige and see his downfall. It is, of course, to his advantage that Nanking remains the centre of administration and that at least he holds the purse.

There will be no question about Yen Hsi-san for he will be content with holding his own province of Shansi and may as well still style himself "the model tuchun". But the Kwangsi clique? They are ambitious, and when allied together they present a formidable combination. What is worse, they are not friendly to Chiang.

The Form of Government

After going through an analysis of the Kuomintang factions we cannot but arrive at the following conclusion. There can be but two alternatives. Either the different factions will fight it out in trying to boss over one another, or they will stick to a coalition government under the same Kuomintang banner. The committee system of government has worked pretty well so far, and it will be the only workable government hereafter, provided the balance of power among the factions is not disturbed.

China Must Fight an Outsider to Become Really Unified

It has been truthfully said that the different groups within the Kuomintang can co-operate only in times of distress and not in times of prosperity. As long as there is a common foe to fight against the Kuomintang ranks will remain as one united front. But with the elimination of Chang Tso-lin such a common enemy no longer exists. What, then, is left that can rally the divergent elements of the Nationalist Party together? Well, the answer is the imperialist Powers. China must fight an outside Power, whoever she may be, to become really unified. The United States did not become really unified until she defeated Spain. Italy was not unified until she drove away the Austrians. Germany became united and strong only after she crushed France. So, if history does repeat itself, China to become unified and strong must also take a foreign nation into camp. It may be years before China can do that, but, nevertheless, she has to do it.

Will history repeat itself?

Shipments of China Products to U.S.A. Total G. $15,068,800 for March

More than fifteen million gold dollars worth of China products, (G$15,068,800) were shipped to the United States during the month of March, this year, according to a table compiled by the U. S. Consulate General in Shanghai from details furnished by all the American Consulates in China. A brisk business was done in sausage casings, $209,248; and in frozen yolk $167,086. Goatskins showed up particularly well with $1,101,986; cowhides, $461,410; lambskins, $710,494. Among the undressed furs weasel skins stand out prominently with $549,177; other important items are:—Marmot, $452,940; squirrel $398,819; kolinsky, $339,656. An unusual item is bean cake meal, of which 1500 tons were shipped, valued at $55,197. Shelled peanuts totalled $629,540; unshelled $115,069. Wood oil was up to the usual average with $921,461 Sheep's wool jumped to $2,061,121 for the month. Silk shipments were about normal with raw silk at $2,464,887 for the month. Jade-ware continues to go forward in fair quantities, the figure for March being $50,476. All the above figures are U. S. gold dollars.

Why Japan Has Fixed Its Eyes on Manchuria

BY J. A. J.*

THAT which the close observers of Baron Tanaka's "positive policy in China" fully expected would happen has happened, and the Japanese militarists and die-hards are apparently satisfied with the results achieved in Shantung. Tokyo is, at the time of writing, persuading Chang Tso-lin to return to Mukden with his troops before the Nationalists contest with the Fengtienese for the possession of Peking. According to a Japanese dispatch, Mr. Yoshizawa, the Japanese Minister, has informed the Northern "Dictator" that Japan would not permit the Fengtien troops to pass through Shanhaikuan in case of their defeat after a contest with the Nationalists for the possession of Peking. The only time they would be permitted to fall back upon Mukden is right now, otherwise they would all be disarmed at Shanhaikuan, before being allowed to go on to Mukden. From past experiences with the Northern "Dictator," the writer is in a position to opine that he will accept the Japanese hint and proceed to Mukden for the purpose of setting up a separate "government" under a Japanese protectorate. So far as Peking is concerned, the game is up.

When the Japanese government dispatched troops to Shantung last year "for the protection of the Japanese residents," they had the same intention in mind as they had on this occasion, namely to draw the Nationalist forces out into the open, thus finding a pretext for the occupation of Shantung. The Japanese government has really never forgiven the Washington Conference for causing Japan to lose her foothold in Shantung. True, she had a strong claim upon the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway by virtue of the failure of the Chinese to put up the money for it; likewise she had strong claims upon mining and other rights in the Kiaochow territory; but beyond these, she had no leg to stand upon in Shantung as a whole and had to rely upon a "massacre" or some such thing to rush troops to that province. On the last occasion, the redoubtable Chang Chung-chang managed to save himself by the skin of his teeth, but this time the Nationalist whirlwind drove him and Sun Chung-fang out in no time and the Southerners occupied Tsinanfu.

Japanese Residents Oppose "Protection"

It may not be widely known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that Japanese residents in China, but for the die-hards—who, by the way, are in the minority—have in recent years agitated against any dispatch of troops "for the protection of Japanese interests." As a matter of fact, when the second dispatch of troops to Shantung was first mooted, the Japanese residents at Tsinan strongly recommended their consular authorities to dissuade Tokyo from taking any such step. When the worse came to the worst, they argued, the Japanese at Tsinan and points along the railway could fall upon Tsingtao. To have Japanese soldiers at Tsinan, the contention ran, would merely be to invite trouble with the Chinese since, at such a delicate period, the tiniest bit of spark could bring about a terrible explosion. However, if Tokyo persisted in desiring to protect the Japanese nationals in Shantung against eventualities, then why not have all who resided in the interior evacuated to Tsingtao as well as having Kiaochow territory declared a neutral zone? The Japanese in Shantung consist mostly of petty traders, and they knew from experience that any antagonizing of the Chinese would merely have a boomerang effect in that they would resort to that much-dreaded weapon, the boycott. Japanese traders in China have suffered so much from boycotts launched by the Chinese that they may be excused for feeling great qualms every time Tokyo undertakes something delicate in China.

But Tokyo, realizing that the fall of Peking to the Nationalists was now a matter of days, deliberately picked a quarrel with the Nationalists so as to find a pretext for occupying Shantung. "*Possession is nine points of the law.*" The moment the Nationalists occupied Peking, they would make representations to the Powers to recognize them as the *de facto* government of China, and, in view of the past practice of the Powers to recognize any Tom, Dick or Harry who happened to control Peking as the central government, they could hardly refuse to recognize the Nationalists as such. And Tokyo, fully realizing all this, was anxious to occupy Shantung, thereby possessing something very valuable with which to bargain with the Nationalists in respect of "Japan's rights in Manchuria." Japan does not want Shantung in the sense that it could be developed as successfully as Manchuria but the province is very valuable to the Nationalists in that it has two deep water ports,—Tsingtao and Chefoo,—through which there could flow an unceasing stream of produce for export abroad without having resort to Shanghai as a port of transhipment. At present there is only one railway to the coast, that from Tsinan to Tsingtao, but the motor road from Weihsien to Chefoo could be transformed into a railroad at any time with a moderate outlay of money. Then there are the two minor ports Haichow and Lungkow. The Nationalists would hardly care to have all these valuable ports, not to mention the hinterland, in the hands of Japan or, for that matter, in those of any other Power. Hence, the move of the Japanese to hold Shantung for bargaining purposes.

Why Japan Wants Manchuria

Manchuria is what the Japanese want and they can never have enough of its tremendous resources. The South is all in Japanese hands, Chang Tso-lin being a figurehead, but so far the Japanese hold upon the North has been a precarious one. In Tokyo, the territory and resources north of Changchun have always been grudgingly admitted as the preserves of Soviet Russia, whereas in Moscow, all assurances of the Commissars to the contrary notwithstanding, all the territory north of Changchun is considered absolutely a buffer territory between China and Siberia, and one that is a source of profit to Vladivostok. The Russians have always sought to make Vladivostok a great rival of Dairen's but so far they have not succeeded. The Japanese have shown their remarkable foresight up to the hilt by sinking many millions of dollars in the construction of the port of Dairen whose loading and unloading facilities are miles and miles ahead of Vladivostok. Moreover, Dairen has a more advantageous location than Vladivostok and is easily approachable at all times of the year. Vladivostok, on the other hand, is subject to rigorous winter conditions.

The Chinese Eastern Railway has always been used by the Soviet side as a lever with which to boost Vladivostok. Special freight rebates are granted on cargoes routed *via* Vladivostok on the one hand, and a much higher tariff is in force on south bound goods *via* Changchun, on the other. If you were a produce merchant at Harbin, and wished to ship, say, 500 tons of Soya Beans to Hamburg, the Chinese Eastern Railway would do its utmost to have the cargo routed *via* Vladivostok and, as an encouragement, would offer you a substantial freight rebate. And since the profit on all produce business has been getting smaller and smaller to the exporter, as a result of the keen competition of the post-war period, you could not be blamed for taking advantage of such rebates. However, the Chinese Eastern has made some serious blunders in recent times by accepting more freights than the port authorities of Vladivostok could handle, and this last produce season thousands of tons were held up all along the line from Harbin to Vladivostok. In some instances, whole shipments were lost sight of for several weeks! Now, as is well known, beans have a tendency to sweat if allowed to stand out in the open, absorbing moisture, and this is precisely what happened to most of the produce routed *via* Vladivostok this last season. The Russians are keen enough to appreciate the fact that "once bitten, twice shy" forms part of the merchant's doctrine, and such being the

*This is the first of two articles by this author discussing Japanese and Russian Activities in Manchuria. The next article will appear in The Review June 16.

Japanese Activities in the Chinese Republic

Decriptive titles for photographs on next page

1—Star Beach, a seaside resort near Dairen which has been developed by the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway.

2—An express train on the Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway. The Japanese Government is determined to prevent Chinese interests from constructing any railways which might interfere with the Japanese monopoly.

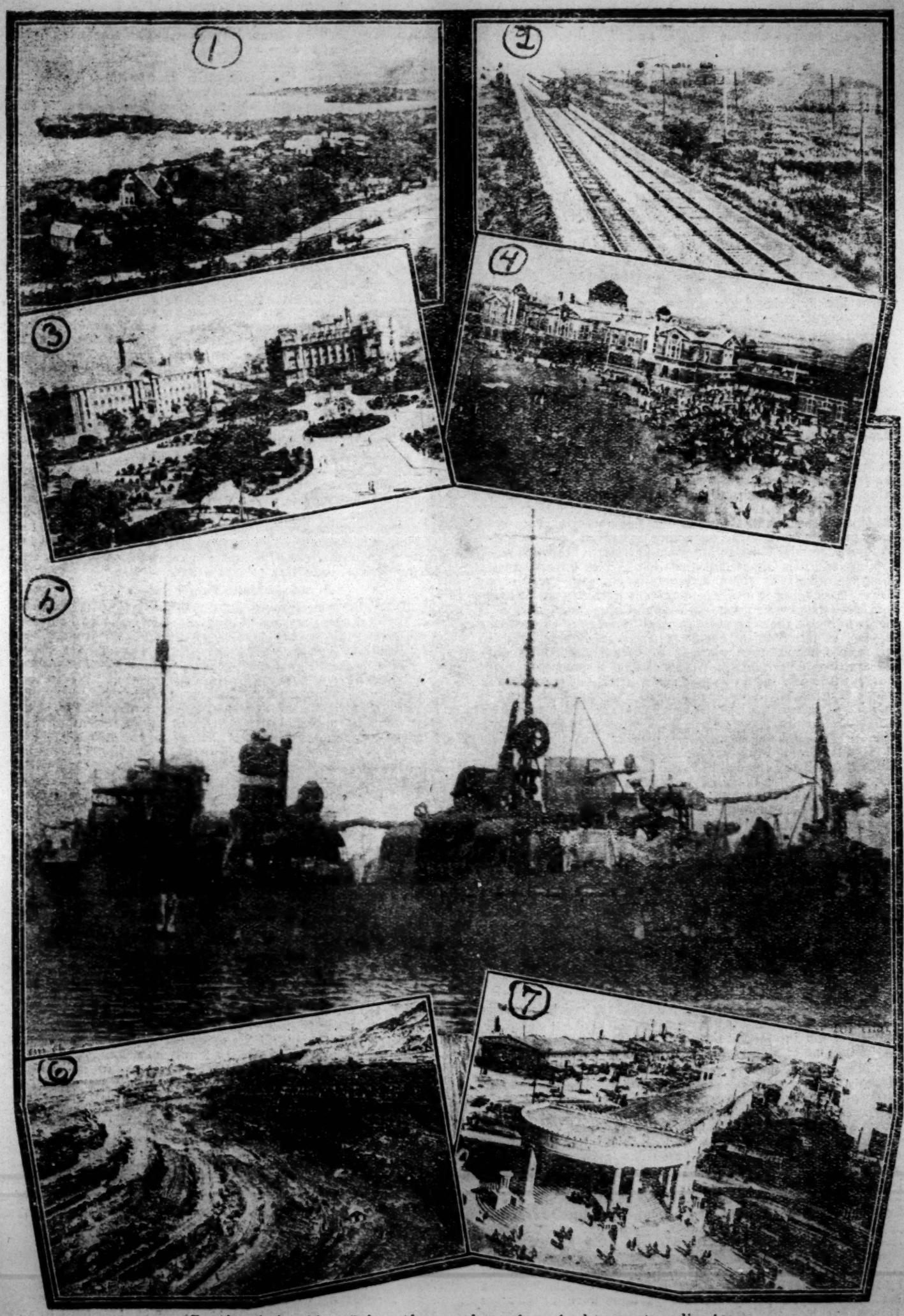
3—The Central Circle or park in Dairen. When the Japanese took over Dairen and obtained an extension of the lease as a result of the Twenty-One Demands upon China in 1915, they developed the city along the lines originally mapped out by the old Russian Government under the Czar.

4—The Japanese Government-owned South Manchuria Railway Station in Mukden, the capital city of China's Three Eastern Provinces of Sheng-king, Kirin and Ho-lung-kiang, or as they are popularly known, Manchuria.

5—Japan's relations with China have always been characterized by military and naval force. A Japanese destroyer anchored in the harbor at Swatow.

6—An open-cut coal mine owned and operated by the South Manchuria Railway in Manchuria.

7—The Japanese Government-owned wharves of the South Manchuria Railway at Dairen. The Russians are trying to develop Vladivostok into a competing port with Dairen.



For descriptive titles of above photographs see foot of column on preceding page

case, the Russians have mapped out an extensive program of reorganization at Vladivostok, including the construction of additional wharves and warehouses as well as the deepening of certain sections of the harbor for the accommodation of ships of deep dranght.

Vladivostock Versus Harbin

The Japanese realize that any growth on the part of Vladivostok means the stabbing in the back of Dairen, hence they are anxious to forestall the Russians. Moreover, the Japanese know that once the Nationalists obtain control of Peking, they would enter into brisk negotiations with the Tokyo government over the Manchurian question. Hence, the Shantung adventure! It would be a matter for great surprise if the Japanese would refrain from presenting exorbitant demands upon the Nationalists in respect of the "massacre" at Tsinan the moment the latter assumed control of Peking. And it would be a matter for greater surprise if Tokyo would not insist upon Manchuria being considered in a different light altogether by the Nationalists before the Japanese withdrew from Shantung. Tokyo knows that the moment the Southerners are in Peking, it would be impossible for the Powers not to recognize them as "the central government" and Tokyo is, therefore, glad of the opportunity to hold Shantung as some sort of checkmate. "Possession is nine points of the law," you see!

Japan wants Manchuria for four reasons, *viz*, strategical, commercial, industrial and agricultural. A glance at the map of Manchuria will show you that unless she controlled the whole of the territory, Russia could swoop down upon South Manchuria to the danger of not only the Japanese there but to their hold upon Korea as well. Soviet Russia has made profession of peaceful intentions of late, and, at Geneva she has proposed immediate disarmament, but the Red Army is being, all the same, constantly reorganized, and it is no exaggeration to state that Russia could put 2,000,000 of very efficient and well-armed men in the field at any time, with many millions more to fall back upon in case of need. Moscow will not surrender Russian influence in North Manchuria for nothing, and it is significant that the Soviet government is doing its utmost to effect a reconciliation with the Nationalists. According to inside information from Russia, Moscow is in close touch with Feng Yu-hsiang at this time, and it is highly probable the "Christian general" would act as mediator as soon as the Southerners have occupied Peking. Should this rapprochement take place it is certain the Soviet government would persuade the Nationalist government to enter into an agreement upon the question of mutual development of North Manchuria. This would mean the construction of a network of railways in North Manchuria tor the purpose of taking care of produce transportation without let or hindrance. The line the Russians would very much like to have control of is that from Tsitsikar to Taheiho. The Hulan-Hailun Railway could be extended to Noho and thus become a feeder line to the Tsitsikar-Taheiho. From Shihtowhotze a line could be constructed, running to Fangcheng and then along the Sungari to Sansing, Tangyuan, Kiamusze, Hwachwan, Fuchin, Tungkiang, Suiyuan and on to Kazakevitchevo. These lines would feed the Ussuri Railway with freights for Vladivostok and if the Soviet government could come to terms with the Nationalist government in these railway matters, the future of Vladivostok would be a very rosy one indeed. For, unquestionably, with such a rich territory to draw cargoes from and with a very interesting table of freight rebates these northern railways would give the Japanese controlled South-Manchurian Railway more than a good run for its money—and the Imperial Japanese government is the principal holder of the South-Manchurian!

Timber and Mines

In addition to produce, North Manchuria is rich in timber and mines. The Russians have prospected and surveyed the territory from one side to the other and there is available very interesting material in the archives at Moscow.

Then there is the strategical aspect to the whole thing and Moscow has not been slow to appreciate it. With such a network of railways in operation, Moscow could challenge the encroachments of Tokyo in Manchuria. By concentrating troops at Chita, Blagoveshchensk, Habarovsk and Vladivostok, the Russians would be in a position to meet the Japanese at every turn. And the Japanese militarists, knowing all this, are anxious to forestall Russia by holding Shantung for the purpose of effecting a cute bargain with the Nationalists. If the worse comes to the worst, we may yet see Tokyo at serious loggerheads with Moscow over recent communist activities in Japan. There is no question but that the Japanese Government has enough material at its disposal to hang all the Soviet "commercial agents" in Japan up a telegraph post, if not the Ambassador himself, but so far the Japanese Government has remained strangely silent. Like drinking Postum, "there's a reason,"—Tokyo's policy has always been to entice the other fellow out into the open. The Japanese have a very astute ambassador in Russia in the person of Mr. Tanaka Tokichr His Excellency has always professed much friendship fos Russia ever since he assumed the post, but his real sentimentli for Soviet Russia were very clearly expressed in an editoria. article which he wrote for the *'Japan Times,'* the organ of the Japanese Foreign Office, under the caption "Mr. Chicherin Oversteps," just prior to the appointment. The Russian Government made some inquiries about it at the time of the appointment, but Tokyo managed to credit some one else with the authorship of the article. So much for Japanese professions of friendship for Soviet Russia.

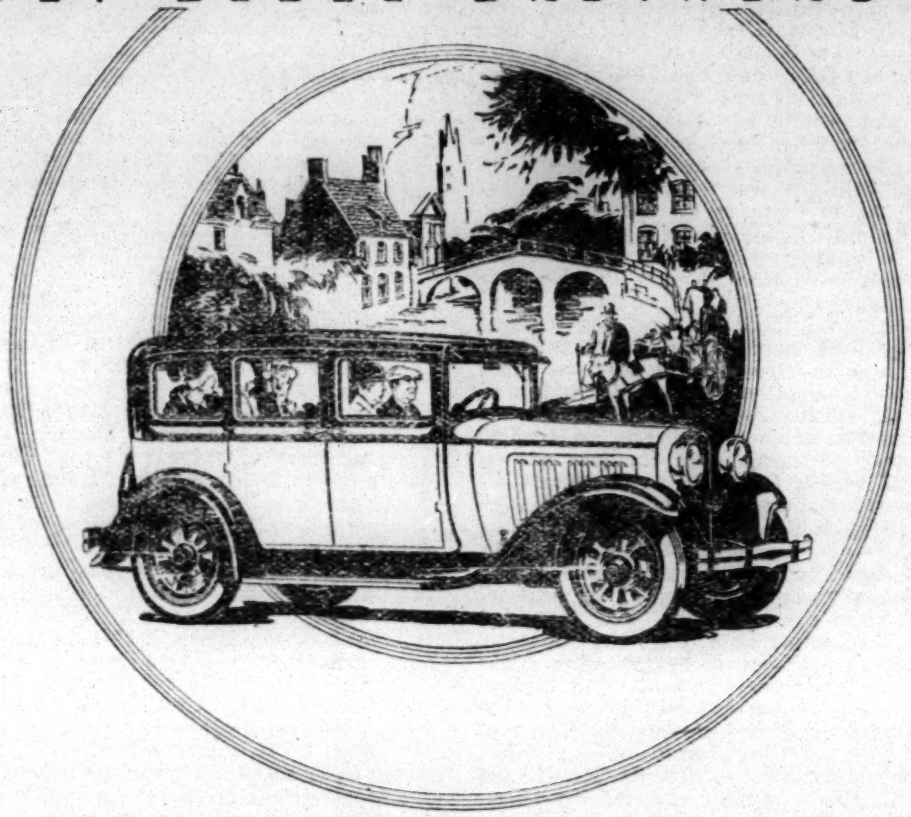
Now, assuming that the Nationalists were foolish enough to permit Manchuria to be considered as separate from China on the strength of regaining control of Shantung, what would we find in due course? We would find Chang Tso-lin installed at Mukden either as "Emperor of the Manchus" or as "Dictator of the Three Eastern Provinces," with Manchuria in either case as a protectorate of Japan. In such an event, all the railroad-building in North Manchuria would be done by Japan and not by Soviet Russia, with all roads leading to Dairen, in which case Vladivostok would revert to the status of a fishing village. Will the Russians permit it? From what we know of the Muscovite, we hardly think that would be the case. On the contrary, Moscow would not hesitate to take direct action. For it should be clear to anyone that such a concession on the part of the Nationalists to the Japanese would mean the complete collapse of Soviet prestige in Asia. So far, the Soviet Russians have taken unto themselves the role of leaders of the Asiatics. By propaganda and by various other ways, they have sought consistently to win over the minor Asiatic nations, as well as China, to their side. They have been smitten on both cheeks by China, and still they are anxious to come to terms with the Chinese. They have shown great forbearance all round because of their anxiety to convince the Asiatic peoples of their friendship for them. Any other Power would have entered into a "punitive expedition" had their nationals been butchered as the Soviet Russians in Canton were when the Reds were driven out, but Moscow merely protested. Britain would have held Kwangtung for the purpose of discussing greater issues.

Japanese Make Poor Leaders

Tokyo has watched with unbounded misgivings the activities of the Soviet government in Asia. The Japanese consider themselves as the natural leaders of the Asiatic peoples but they certainly have gone about it in the wrong manner. The trouble with them is that they achieved greatness through the employment of vigorous methods learnt from the West—and fifty years or so is not a long time for a nation to forget its habits. Had the Japanese pursued different methods in China, they would have gained the confidence and goodwill of the Chinese long ago, but instead of that, they presented first this set of demands, and then that, in an effort to find a foothold on the mainland. The British, French, Russians and Germans and even the Portuguese have helped themselves to slices of China and, naturally, the Japanese in 1895 did not see why they should not follow suit. When Russia, Germany and France prevented Japan from getting possession of Manchuria but caused China to allot to her, instead, the island of Formosa, the Japanese went to work and organized themselves for a scrap with Russia who, during the interval, had stretched Southwards and occupied what the Japanese had been forbidden to occupy. During these many years of intercourse with her neighbors, Russia has shown persistent symptoms of a disease peculiar to her, namely the desire to possess, by hook or by crook, an ice-free port. Her best port so far is Vladivostok, but even Vladivostok is not an ice-free port. She obtained possession of Dairen (then known as Dalny) and Port Arthur but was kicked out bag and baggage by the Japanese. The Russo-Japanese war resulted in a win for Japan because Russia was laboring under serious disadvantages. In addition to having serious troubles at home among the politicians and between the politicians and the militarists,—and one set was as rotten and corrupt as the other,—Russia had only one solitary, single-tracked railway for the transportation of men and munitions. In the excitement resulting from the outbreak of the war, the whole world expected to see the Russian Bear crush the Japanese dwarf into pulp, but now-a-days when that war is a thing of the past, and we are cool enough to ponder over the adverse conditions under which the Russian army fought the Japanese, we are not surprised at all over the Russian debacle. The Russians learnt a valuable lesson from that war, namely that for an army to win, it must have all the necessary transportation facilities available. The Japanese were much nearer the scene and they had transports constantly on the job, many of which were chartered ships and navigated by foreign, mostly British, captains. Had there been at the time such a network of railroads in Manchuria as the lines already in existence and under construction, as well as the roads suggested in this article, the Russians would have given the Japanese such a series of whiz-bangs that it would have required a thousand Nogis and Kurokis and Oyamas, and quite a few

The VICTORY SIX

BY DODGE BROTHERS



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Togos, to prevent the Japanese from being kicked out bag and baggage from Manchuria and Korea.

Examples of Russian Bravery

The Russian is not a poor fighter. In fact, all things being equal, he stands as much of a chance to win as his adversary. The Russo-Japanese war brought out several instances of Russian bravery. General Linevich, for example, in a minor engagement with the Japanese in the vicinity of Mukden, caused them to disperse like hens before an automobile although they outnumbered the Russians by at least two to one. A Russian colonel, Ossipoff by name, with a handful of men, raided a Japanese stronghold at Penki and made short work of it. In a personal letter to a friend in Tokyo, Oyama wrote:—"You mustn't think these Russians are cowards. Indeed, man for man, I would as soon back the one as the other (he was making a comparison between the Russians and Japanese)—and we have had countless examples of their bravery—foolish bravery, I should say." On the sea, the Russians lost because the Baltic fleet had to come so far out of its base. The Vladivostok squadron, composed of the "Rossia," "Gromoboi" and "Rurik," sometimes with torpedo boats, and sometimes without, very often descended upon the Japanese coast and put terror in the hearts of the folks ashore. Time and again, the Japanese admiral, Kamimura, entrusted with the business of intercepting these three daring raiders, failed to do so, until his family in Japan were made to bear the brunt of the people's ridicule. His children were called "children of the incompetent admiral," much to their chagrin. At last the Japanese admiral, spurred on by hints from home, managed to intercept the Vladivostok Squadron. The Russians put up such a fight that the 22 vessels belonging to Kamimura all bore marks of the Russian gunnery. But also, the "Rurik" was a clumsy boat and of slow speed,-she could hardly make 16 knots, whereas the other two easily did 24,—and she was struck by a Japanese torpedo. In vain did the captain of the "Rurik" signal the "Rossia" and the "Gromoboi" to "beat it" and leave her to attend to the inevitable. They persisted in hanging around in an effort to distract the Japanese, thereby giving the "Rurik" a chance to escape. She might have gotten away if she tried but her captain refused to leave the brunt of battle to the other two, whereas the "Rossia" and the "Gromoboi" refused to leave the "Rurik" to her fate. It was only when the "Rurik" sank and some effort had been made to save the survivors that the "Rossia" and "Gromoboi" steamed full speed away, not without firing a final broadside to the Japanese, however!

Then again, who has not heard of the Russian steam roller during the earlier part of the great war? Once more the Russians lost out on account of adverse condititons back home. The collapse of the Russian Army at the front was due to graft and the disgraceful practices of the high officials of the Imperial Government departments, which included the persistent sending of shells to the front that would not fit the guns, inadequate rations, paper-soled boots, etc., etc., as in the case of the Russo-Japanese war,

Is there any reason to suppose that the Russians are poorer fighters to-day? Indeed, those who have seen the Red Army at work all agree that here is a fighting machine more powerful than any in Europe and one which the European Powers had better beware of. And it is not unlikely that the military archives in Japan contain ample evidence of Soviet military matters, thanks to one or other of the Japanese "political exiles" in Russia.

Soviets Disapprove of Japan's China Policy

Japan's recent activities in China are decidedly disapproved by the Soviet government, M. Tchitcherin, commissar of Foreign Affairs, declared recently through *Tass*, the Soviet Russian official news agency. He said that the Japanese attitude toward China was contrary to the Soviet policy of non-interference in the domestic affairs of foreign states generally and China particularly. He said that the United States, Great Britain and France seemed to approve Japan's action, and he blamed the League of Nations for silence.

Nationalists Asked to Act Regarding Dr. Seymour's Murder.

According to a *United Press* dispatch from Washington, dated May 28 the American Government has expressed disappointment at the failure of the Nationalists to apprehend and punish the soldiers responsible for the murder of Dr. Seymour, American missionary doctor, at Tsining, April 19. It is understood that the American government has made a request that the Chinese officers in charge of the unit responsible for the murder should be arrested and punished on the ground that they failed to arrest the soldiers concerned and also encouraged such acts as the occupation and looting of mission buildings.

Chang Tso-lin Flees From Peking

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who has been in control at Peking since the Spring of 1926, and who had personally been in charge in the Capital for almost a year, left Peking hurriedly at 1.20 a.m. June 3, enroute to Mukden. Prior to his departure from the Capital, gendarmes, and troops under Gen. Pao wen-yueh were stationed on the route leading from the Tayuanshifu (the office of the "Dictator") to the East Station, at intervals of five or six feet. The platform of the East Station was packed with a large number of people, including elder statesmen, representatives of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and of the Chinese Bankers Association and Chinese and foreign friends. Guards and a military band were standing near a special train provided for the Generalissimo, (a title which he bears in addition to that of Marshal and "Dictator.")

The train left the station with the military band playing and the guards bowing low. The train reached Tientsin without incident and departed from Tientsin at 6.55 the same morning. Nothing untoward occurred until the train was nearing the station at Mukden, when the train was bombarded with a volley of bombs between five and six o'clock on the morning of June 4. The incident occurred as the train was passing through the cross station on the South Manchuria Railway for the Shenyang Station. The bombs exploded, and among those injured was Marshal Chang, who was seriously injured, his left arm being fractured, right arm dislocated, and a blow on the head causing concussion of the brain, and General Wu Chun-sheng, governor of Heilungkiang, who was so badly hurt that he later died from the effects.

Marshal Chang's train consisted of 22 cars, heavily loaded with bodyguards. The bombs, according to Japanese reports, were said to be thrown by Chinese in plain clothes, but as soon as the bombs had been thrown the guards on the train fired at random on the Japanese guards who were on duty on the intersecting South Manchuria line, and the latter thereupon replied. Firing between the Chinese and Japanese guards continued for about half an hour, and a number of casualties resulted. The bomb hit the eleventh car in the train and this was badly shattered. Four cars behind it were burned. Marshal Chang escaped during the excitement and proceeded to his headquarters in Mukden by motor car.

Dictator Leaves Subordinates Behind

Before abandoning Peking, Marshal Chang arranged with the Shansi faction that his son, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, and the former's Chief of Staff, General Yang Yu-ting, should remain with their bodyguards to attend to the details of handing over the capital to the Nationalists. Premier Pan Fu was among those who left the Capital in Marshal Chang's special train.

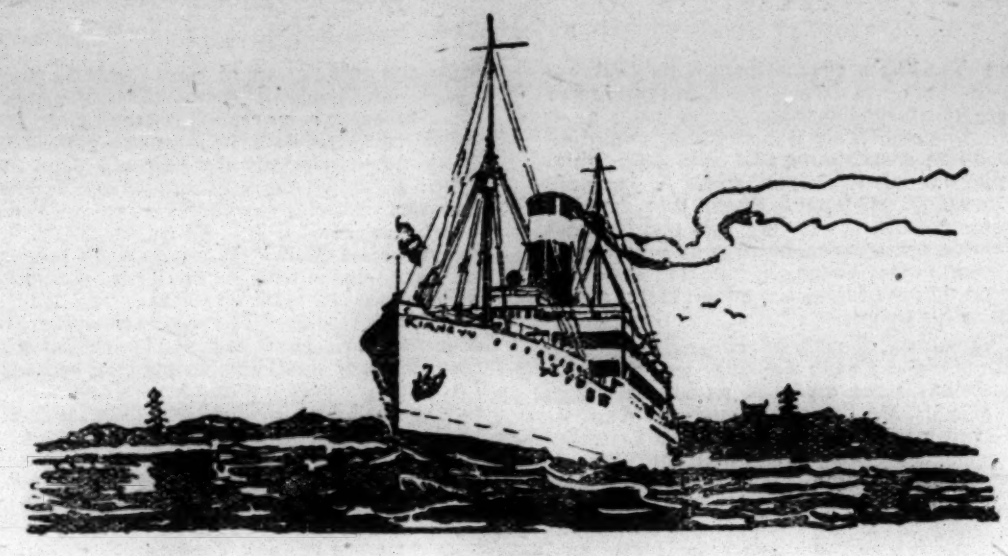
The Southern forces had in the meantime occupied the city of Paotingfu, the key city to Peking, and a conference was held in that city June 2 between General Chiang Kai-shek, General Feng Yu-hsiang and General Yen Shi-shan, at which the measures for taking over Peking were discussed. It was decided to create a Peking division of the Central Political Council with General Yen Shi-shan as chairman and he is to be held responsible for the rehabilitation of Peking. According to the *Kuo Min* news agency, General Yen was reported to have dispatched Kung Fan-wei to Peking to arrange with the peace preservation committee for the handing over of control of Peking to the Nationalist Government and for the peaceful entrance into the city of Nationalist troops. Part of the Shansi army under General Tan Ching-lin had already arrived and was stationed near Peking; on June 2, General Tan was appointed Provisional Garrison Commander of the Metropolitan area, pending arrival of the Nationalist main forces. Following the conference, Chiang Kai-shek left Paotingfu by special train for Hsuchow.

Barricades at Tientsin

At Tientsin, with the Japanese troops taking the more prominent positions, troops of various foreign Powers are taking measures to preserve order. Barbed wire entanglements and sandbag parapets have been erected on the paths from the Concessions to the native city. The Japanese living in the native city are being withdrawn to the Japanese Concession and Chinese are not allowed to enter the Concessions after 9 p.m. unless carrying a pass. The Japanese are reported to have disarmed some of Sun Chuan-fang's troops who had retreated from Peking and who had tried to enter the Concession at Tientsin.

Shansi Troops Enter Peking First

The vanguard of the Shansi troops entered Peking on the evening of June 5. Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan has gone over to the Nationalists with the object of lessening the power of General Feng Yu-hsiang.



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Chang Tso-ling Evacuates Peking; Bombed at Mukden!

BY J. B. P.

Marshal Chang Tso-ling's evacuation of the Peking-Tientsin area of north China, has largely been overshadowed in the news by the report of the bombing of his train as it pulled into Mukden. The reports are still conflicting regarding Marshal Chang's condition, some stating that he is dead while others insisting that he was only slightly injured. A Japanese *Toho* news agency message on June 5 stated that a "high official who visited Marshal Chang Tso-ling, said the Marshal was injured on the cheek, arm and leg, but was in pretty good spirit." However, reports from Tokyo continue to state that he is actually dead, but that the fact is being kept secret owing to the fear of inflaming his troops.

General Wu Chun-sheng, Tupan of Holungkiang, who was on the train with Marshal Chang Tso-ling, was seriously injured and apparently has since died. A number of other prominent Fengtien officials, Mo Teh-hui, Minister of Agriculture in the Peking Government, and Gen. Yu Kuo-han, member of Marshal Chang's bodyguard, were also seriously wounded and one of the Japanese reports also told of the wounding of a Lieut.-Colonel Giga, a Japanese officer who was on the train, this officer supposedly having accompanied Marshal Chang Tso-ling from Peking.

Marshal Chang Tso-ling, Mukden Warlord and for the past year and a half "Dictator" of the Peking Government, who was seriously wounded, if not killed, through the bombing of his train at Mukden immediately after he had evacuated the Peking-Tientsin area.

The Bombing a Mystery

Summaries of the various reports of the bombing of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's train which have been sent out of Mukden by the semi-official Japanese *Toho* news agency appear elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, hence it is not necessary to repeat them here, but the first report which was received in Shanghai early on the morning of June 4 stated that Marshal Chang's train "was bombed when it was passing through the cross station on the South Manchuria Railway for the Shenyang Station at 5.38 a.m."

The next report, which was of considerable significance was received in Shanghai early in the afternoon of June 4 and stated that "As soon as the train was bombed, bodyguards on the train fired at random on the Japanese garrison guards who were guarding the South Manchuria Railway line (Japanese owned). The Japanese guards were compelled to respond to the firing. The fighting between the Japanese and Chinese troops lasted about 40 minutes. It is feared that there was some casualties among the Japanese guards, but their number is not known as the two parties are still confronting each other." Later in the day, however, the *Toho* news agency reports denied the original report of the clash between Chinese and Japanese troops stating that "immediately after Marshal Chang's train was bombed this morning, Chinese guards on the train spread out and fired at random on Chinese who appeared to be plain-clothes soldiers. The Chinese guards even threatened to fire on the Japanese soldiers who happened to be near the scene, but seeing a Japanese flag, they refrained from firing at the Japanese soldiers. Thus no trouble occurred between Japanese and Chinese soldiers."

Japanese Place Blame on Southerners

Another dispatch by the *Toho* news agency, also on June 4 quoted a Japanese Captain Higashimiya "who happened to be patrolling an outpost of the Japanese Independent Garrison at the time the bombing occurred, saw Chinese who appeared to be plain-clothes soldiers loitering about the scene of the incident last night. Noticing a suspicious looking Chinese early this morning, Japanese soldiers challenged him, but as the man attempted to flee, the Japanese soldiers bayoneted the man to death. The man was found in possession of a bomb of Russian make and also a scrap of paper bearing the words, "Canton Pacification Commissioner of the Southern Army." All of the other Japanese news reports regarding the incident on June 4 and 5 placed the blame on Southern plain-clothes soldiers, but one *Toho* report received in Shanghai late on the evening of June 5 suggested another explanation, to the effect that the Fengtien authorities had arrested a Chinese named Ling Yin-ko who was supposed to be a secret agent of Gen. Yang Yu-ting, Chief-of-Staff of Marshal Chang Tso-ling. The Japanese report concluded with the significant statement that "it is now reported that the outrage seems to have some connection with Gen. Yang Yu-ting." The report stated that Ling Yin-ko had originally been sent to Mukden by the Southern authorities for the purpose of spreading Kuomintang propaganda in the Three Eastern Provinces, but that he had sold out to Gen. Yang Yu-ting and had been used by Gen. Yang for detecting Communists in Manchuria. The report stated that the Japanese troops had shot two Chinese who were loitering about the vicinity of the bombing at 3:30 o'clock in the morning of June 4 before the arrival of Marshal Chang's train. The Chinese who were killed by the Japanese were stated by the *Toho* correspondent to have been employed by Ling Yin-ko.

Killing of Wu Chun-Sheng Adds to Mystery

The one outstanding Chinese official who might have been suspected of benefiting from the death of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, was Gen. Wu Chun-sheng, Tupan of Holungkiang, who had previously moved his headquarters to Mukden only a few weeks ago. It has been rumored in Manchuria for weeks that Gen. Wu Chun-sheng was planning a coup d'etat against Marshal Chang and that he had made a deal with the Japanese military to this effect. The fact that Wu was killed thus adds to the mystery. Also it has not been stated how he happened to be on the train unless he had gone to the station to meet Marshal Chang upon his arrival at Mukden. Chinese in Shanghai almost unanimously believe that the bombing of the train may have been connived at by the Japanese owing to their recent desire to eliminate Marshal Chang Tso-ling. In proof of this they cite the fact that the area about the scene of the bomb outrage has been patrolled by the Japanese for several weeks. The *Toho* news report however, explains this circumstance as follows, "the crossing of the Peking-Mukden and South Manchuria Railways, where the latter is passing over the former lines by means of a bridge used to be heavily guarded by the Japanese guards, while, the Japanese army has recently handed over the duty to the Chinese gendarmerie at the latter's request, and limited its duty only on the S. M. R. lines. Since yesterday, the Chinese guards have not been so strict, but freely allowed the ordinary thoroughfares by civilians and thus, it is generally observed, gave a chance to Southern plain-clothes troops to carry out a bombing attack upon the incoming Generalissimo's train."

Possible Effects of the Bombing

Japanese reports from Mukden indicate that the bombing of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's train has produced a "gloomy aspect over the city of Mukden....the Chinese closing their shops and the Chinese army police heavily guarding both inside and outside the city." Incidentally it may be mentioned that Mukden is a veritable Japanese military encampment, *Reuter's* correspondent in that city having reported that all public buildings are occupied as barracks by the Japanese troops with Japanese cavalry quartered in the public parks and a complete military air-force regiment on the job. The Chinese walled city was guarded by the troops of Gen. Wu Chun-sheng.

The general belief in Shanghai in Nationalist circles is that the bombing incident may speed the development of Chinese Nationalism in Manchuria, since whether Marshal Chang survives the attempt on his life or not, he has already lost so much prestige that he will not be able to control the situation. The death of Gen. Wu Chun-sheng thus paves the way for the coming of younger men into power. Just who these men may be is still unknown, but the Nationalist official *Kuo Min* news agency stated on June 5 that the Nationalist Government had forwarded to Generals Yang Yu-ting, chief-of-staff, and Chang Hsueh-liang (son of Chang Tso-ling) a proposal that (1) Chang Tso-ling should retire from politics; (2) Chang's successor should be a faithful adherent of the Three People's Principles and (3) Chang's successor shall obey the orders of the Nationalist Government and fly the Nationalist flag throughout Manchuria. The Nationalist Government declared that if these terms were accepted that they would agree not to undertake military operations in Manchuria.

The Peking-Tientsin Situation

According to latest reports available on May 5 as these paragraphs were written, the troops of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan

(*Continued on page 72*)

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Men and Events

George Bourne has joined Bills Motors, Inc., Shanghai, with full power of attorney.

C. V. Manney returned to Shanghai during the week following a business trip to the United States.

Colonel A. G. Mink, Manager of the Morris Safe and Lock Company, Seattle, is a visitor in Shanghai.

Winnie, the eleven-year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Hsu, passed away on May 30, after an illness of several months.

Frank S. Williams, American Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, has returned from a three weeks trip to North China.

Marshal Chang is sore now because they didn't build the great Chinese wall on the south side of Peking.—*Arizona Record.*

Tao Yee-sheng of the Foreign Office of the Nationalist Government returned to Shanghai from North China end of last week.

Robert Lang, president of the Robert Lang Federal Silk Co., Inc., returned to Shanghai, June 5, from a trip to the United States.

A Dutch aviator who is flying to the Far East has been granted permission by the Nationalist Government to fly over Shanghai.

The wedding is announced to take place to-day at the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai, of Miss Dora Evelyn Hsu to Tan Wei-man of Canton.

The Swiss Consular Court in Shanghai, with proceedings in private, has dismissed the charge of armed robbery brought against Elly Widler.

Dr. C. T. Wang, director general of the Lung-Hai Railway, has been appointed Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs in succession to General Huang Fu.

The wedding took place at Yih Ping Shang hotel, Shanghai, June 2, of Miss Euyang Hsieh to Chen Chung-sheng, assistant manager of the Ting Yih Trust Co.

E. G. Zacharius, assistant manager of the Eastern Equitable Bank, Shanghai, accompanied by Mrs. Zacharius, departed from Shanghai end of last week for New York.

Dr. Willard Lyon, who recently returned from the Christian conference at Jerusalem, addressed the Current Issue Class at the American school, Sunday morning, June 3.

Misses Fong Vung-wei and Woo E-tsing will give a graduating pianoforte recital at McTyeire School, 11 Edinburgh road, Shanghai, Saturday evening, June 9, at 8 o'clock.

O. D. Martinez, port superintendent of the Robert Dollar Co. in Shanghai, departed from Shanghai, June 2, for the United States on leave. Mr. Martinez is accompanied by his mother.

Dr. Yui Hung-kong, a former student of the Tung Chi Medical college, who recently returned from Germany *via* Siberia, is proceeding to Canton to establish a private practice.

Dr. K. H. Li, medical superintendent of Soochow hospital, was in Shanghai recently collecting contributions for a memorial to the late Dr. W. H. Parks, who founded the hospital.

Miss Hsu Zoh-tsung is engaged to be married to Gen. Liu Chi-wen, quartermaster general to the Nationalist Army Command. Miss Hsu is a graduate of Eliza Yates school, Shanghai.

Charles Cohn, assistant purser of the Dollar liner *President Lincoln*, which sailed from Shanghai for Seattle June 2, is to be married to Miss Belle Pullman on the arrival of the steamer in Seattle.

Miss Viola M. Tu, a younger sister of George C. H. Tu, district deputy postal commissioner at Changsha, will be married to-day to Chao Ti-chiao, compradore of a well-known Shanghai firm.

Jack Ho, son of the head of Soy Kee & Co., Mott street, New York City, arrived in Shanghai during the week on a business trip. Mr. Ho was formerly connected with Vantines, Inc., New York.

Dr. Tse Tz-kuang, son of the Rev. T. L. Tse, pastor of the Cantonese Union Church, Shanghai, has been appointed superintendent of the X-ray department of Peking Union College, Rockefeller Foundation.

The annual pilgrimage of the American Legion to General Ward's grave at Sungkiang took place Sunday, June 3. George Sokolsky, acting editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, addressed the Legionnaires at the graveside.

Liu Chung-ying has been appointed by the Nationalist Government Council Judge of the Supreme Court of China in Nanking. The Canton branch of the Nationalist Supreme Court of China will be abolished.

J. M. Davis, General Secretary of the Institution of Pacific Relations, of Honolulu, arrived in Shanghai on the *President Pierce*. He is here in connection with business for the organization he represents.

Rev. A. H. Gerhardt, missionary of the China Mission of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of St. Louis, Mo., returned to Shanghai during the week after a visit to the United States and proceeded to his station at Hankow.

Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher S. Brockman and Mrs. R. C. Beebe arrived back in Shanghai, June 5, and were announced to be the guests of Rev. and Mrs. E. C. Lobenstine at an "at home," at 89 Route Pichon, Friday afternoon, June 8.

Robert C. Harper, civilian chief clerk at Camp Nichols, Philippine Islands, disappeared May 12, leaving debts of about 15,000 pesos. A general radio alarm was sent out to locate the missing man, so far without result.

An Yew Seah is the name of a very creditable magazine published at Penang by the Chinese community. The current issue contains an autobiography of Dr. Wu Lien-teh of plague prevention fame, who is a native of that city.

Henry F. Wisselwitz, special correspondent for the New York *Times*, who has made Shanghai his headquarters for the past several months, proceeded during the week to North China and probably will be absent from Shanghai for several weeks.

A message from Taian dated May 31 stated that Japanese aeroplanes were continuing their flights over that city and the Japanese troops were to be found even outside the 20 li zone which they had marked out for themselves as the neutral area.

Sunday, June 10, has been set by the Military Council of the Shanghai General Students Union for a general review of the military cadet corps of Shanghai. A petition has been sent to the Shanghai Municipal Council to permit the cadets to parade in the Settlement.

Soumay Tcheng, former Judge of the Shanghai District Court, is mentioned in the society column of the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune* as having been the guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Bates-Bacheller at the Hotel Plaza-Athenee, May 16.

The Committee on Christian International Relations, 6 Barchet Road, Shanghai has issued a 24-page bulletin entitled "The Tsinan affair," containing writings or translations from other periodicals. By far the greater part of the material is from the columns of *The China Weekly Review.*

Captain Kingsford Smith and Charles Ulm, Australians, accompanied by two Americans from Oakland, California, are making a flight from San Francisco to Australia in a two-engined monoplane named Southern Cross. They flew first to Honolulu and then by various stages reached Suva, in the Fiji Islands, June 4.

The death occurred at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Sunday, June 3, at the age of 21, of Albert Ralph Hager, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hager of Shanghai. He was a graduate of the Shanghai American School, and had an excellent record at the University of California. He excelled particularly in athletics and was a member of the University's tennis team.

The China Club of Seattle, an organization composed of businessmen of Seattle who are interested in trade development in China, has recently started a monthly publication called the "Chung Hua" the purpose being, according to the announcement, to foster friendly relations between the peoples of China and the United States. The leading article in the May issue is by W. E. Priestley, President of the China Club, on the subject of "Missionaries in China," in which connection he says, "When the business edifices of the Shanghai Bund have fallen into decay, the mark of the missionary will still be branded into the soul of China."

Dr. C. C. Wu Interviews Kellogg on China Questions

According to a Washington dispatch appearing in the *Japan Advertiser* on May 26, Dr. C. C. Wu, former Foreign Minister of the Nationalist Government at Nanking and now on a diplomatic mission abroad, arrived in Washington on May 24 and immediately arranged for a conference with Secretary Kellogg of the State Department. In an interview with Washington newpapermen, Dr. Wu said:

"It is to America that we bring our appeal. We would like to see the United States, as the strongest nation in the world, insist that the agreements covered by the Washington treaties shall not be treated by Japan or any other country as scraps of paper, to be ignored whenever national aspirations provide an excuse. While the eyes of China today are turning to America, we do not look for intervention in the present crisis."

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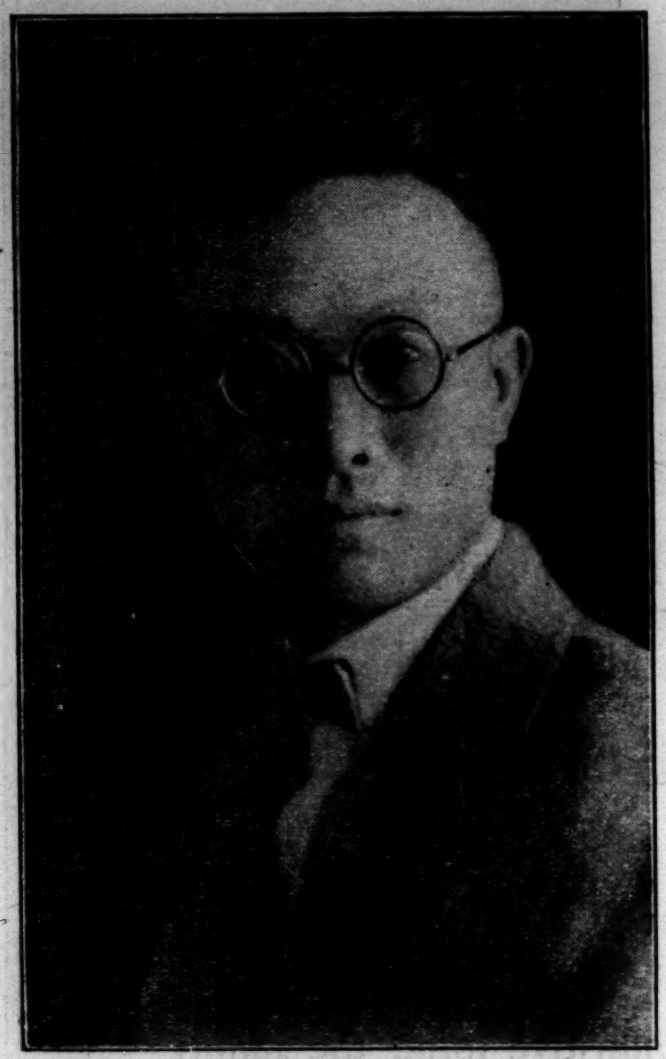
Who's Who in China

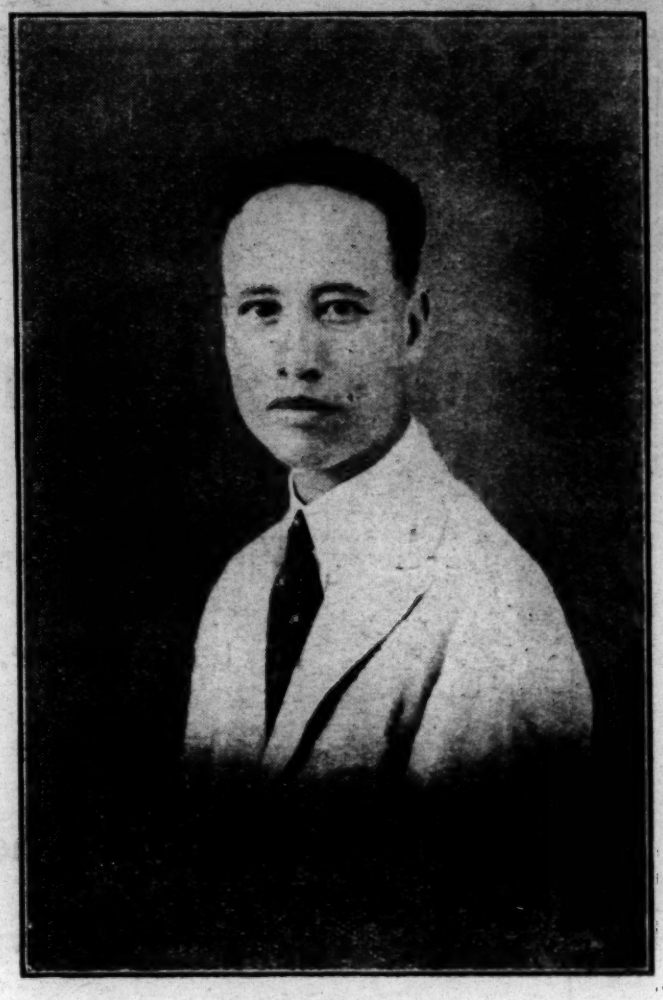


Yang Cheng-hsun

楊承訓

Mr. C.H. Young (Yang Cheng-hsung,) Managing-Director of the Peking-Hankow Railway, is a native of Changsha, Hunan Province where he was born in 1892. His parents were farmers. He attended primary and middle-school in Changsha and then entered the Hunan Military Academy, following which he took the entrance examinations and was admitted to Tsing-Hua College at Peking, the institution founded at the time of the remission of the first portion of the American Boxer Indemnity. In 1917 he went to the United States and entered Tufts College, Massachusetts and after a year there was transferred to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology specializing in chemical engineering. After completing his technical education, Mr. Young joined the staff of the New York State Water Works and later on was appointed assistant chemist with the Libby-Owens Glass Company of Charleston, W. Va and finally became chief engineer of one of their plants.

Mr. Young returned to China in 1922 and upon the recommendation of Chow Tsi-chi, Premier of the Peking Government at the time, prepared to organize a factory in Shantung, but owing to the death of the Premier, this enterprise did not materialize. Later he organized the Tsinan Machinery Brick and Tile Works, but owing to the disturbed military and political situation this enterprise was not successful. In 1925 Mr. Young was appointed engineer with the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, and later on manager of the Tien Yuan Coal Company, which was owned by the Railway. Later he came to Shanghai and was appointed professor of natural sciences at the Ta Hsieh University. Following the occupation of Hankow by the Nationalist troops, Mr. Young was appointed Chairman of the Board of the Peking-Hankow Railway and later made Managing-Director. It has largely been due to his efforts that the Peking-Hankow Railway has been reorganized and put back upon an operating basis following many years of disorganization due to internal warfare. Mr. Young's present address is care the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration, Hankow.



Mr. Binnan P. Louis

雷沛鴻字賓南

(Lei Pei-hung)

Mr. Binnan P. Louis (Lei Pei-hung) is a native of Nanning, Kwangsi Province where he was born in 1888. He is a member of a well-known family, his forefathers having gone to Kwangsi Province from Shantung during the Sung Dynasty. He received his early education in the Chinese classics and passed the Manchu literary examinations with distinction. He early joined the revolutionary movement under Dr. Sun Yat-sen, but in 1909 went to Peking where he studied under private auspices. Later he went to the United States and Europe for higher education, specializing in political science at Oberlin and Harvard. While in the United States he was a member of the editorial staff of the *Chinese Students Monthly* and was active in promoting the "work and study" movement for Chinese students abroad.

Mr. Louis returned to China in 1921 and was appointed head of the Educational Department of Kwangsi Province, serving under Dr. Ma Chun-wu, Governor of the Province. In 1922 he served as a member of the Educational Commission of Kwangtung Province and was sent to the Philippine Islands where he made a study of the system which has been established there under American auspices. Upon his return to China he was appointed dean of the senior high school Chinan University at Shanghai. In 1925 he was sent by the Government to make a special investigation among the overseas Chinese living in the South Sea Islands. Upon his return he was appointed a 'commissary' of the commission government which had been installed in his native province of Kwangsi, serving concurrently as Commissioner of Education. While in this position he induced the provincial authorities to increase the educational appropriation from $50,000 to $1,500,000 and superintended the construction of many modern school buildings. He also induced the provincial authorities to establish a special land-surtax for educational purposes. He also devoted much attention to the development of educational facilities for Chinese women and assisted in the establishment of several girls' normal schools, and also in the establishment of Kwangsi University.

Mr. Louis is now traveling in the South Seas and in Europe obtaining financial support for Kwangsi University.

The Osaka Mainichi and The Tokyo Nichi Nichi Said

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From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Wednesday, May 30—Tsai Yuan Pei-Yeh Chu-chang and Hsieh Tu-pi of Nationalist Party Headquarters meet representatives of public bodies in Nanking and state that Government's policy is against the picketing of wharves in connection with the anti-Japanese boycott; that no anti-Japanese posters should be used; that the Chinese people should support the Government in settling internal troubles and developing home industries—Madame Chiang Kai-shek returns to Nanking from Hsuchowfu and requests more assistance for wounded troops at front—Chang Ching-chaing chairman of Reconstruction Commission appoints Wang Cheng, chief secretary of commission to proceed to United States to negotiate with American engineers for various constructive schemes in China—Nanking holds impressive ceremony on anniversary of May 30 affair—*Ku Wen* report states that Hwang Fu is determined to resign and that possibility exists Dr. C. C. Wu may be invited to return to act as Foreign Minister—Shanghai College holds exhibition of Chinese manufactured goods which was attended by many officials—Nationalist military commanders hold conference at Techow attended by Generals Chen Tiao-yuan, Fong Ting-ying and Sun Liang-chen for formulating plans for final drive on Tientsin—Chiang Kai-shek officially announces capture of Kalgan by troops of Yen Hsi-shan; Yen appoints Tao Ping-yin provisional commissioner of civil affairs and Chi Vhieh-hou provisional commissioner of education for Suiyuan area—Nanking recommends abolition of Canton Division of Supreme Court as recommended by Tsai Yuan-pei, acting Minister of Justice—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, commander of the Nationalist Navy announces again his intentions of proceeding north to attack the Fengtien Navy—Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Wunze King at Shanghai answers Japanese protest about boycott by stating that the Government can't interfere with the peoples' movement so long as it does not endanger public peace—Canton boycott committee decides to suppress circulation of Japanese banknotes and Hankow Committee requests Chinese Bankers Association to refuse credit to Chinese firms dealing with the Japanese—Date for inauguration of Shantung Provincial Government postponed pending Nanking's appointment of officials—Steamer Teh-An pirated at Bias Bay near Hongkong—Kwangtung Provincial Government to be reorganized on June 1 with Chen Min-chu as chairman and Wu Tieh-chen, Fong Chu-wan, Chu Chao-hsin, Li Wan Fan, Li Chao-lu, Ma Chao-chun, Liu Tsai-fu as members and Wu Tieh-chen as director of Construction—*Ta Chung* report states that Wu Chun-shen, military governor of Heilungkiang has again advised Chang Tso-ling to return to Mukden, but that Chang Tso-ling is being influenced against evacuation by Sun Chuan-fang--*Ta Chung* agency reports that Japanese now have 5,400 soldiers in Tientsin area with field artillery at all streets of their concession—*Ta Chung* report states that Feng Yu-hsiang has sent Gen. Sun Lien-chung to Sianfu, Shensi province to suppress a rebellion by Li Yun-lung's troops.

Thursday, May 31—Tan Yen—kai, chairman Nationalist Government Council called extraordinary meeting residence Chang Chin-kiang Nanking today purpose considering situation following definite refusal Hwang Fu resume post Foreign Minister; also reported Y. L. Tong, vice-minister refused accept post Acting Foreign Minister; reported Chang Ching-chiang has wired Dr. C. C. Wu to return to China immediately and assume the post but unknown whether Wu will accept present time; reported Dr. C. T. Wang proceeding to Peking immediately in order to assist in organization of Peking branch of political council upon urgent request of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek—Shansi forces launch strong attack on Fengtien at Nankow Pass northward of Peking; Fengtien becomes demoralized following fall of Paotingfu—Nationalist Government tentatively decided to limit negotiations with Japanese to military authorities for time being; Gen. Ho Chen-shun, chief-of-staff to Chiang Kai-shek departed from Hsuchowfu for Tsinan under instructions of Chiang Kai-shek to demand immediate evacuation of Tsinan by the Japanese military—Bei Tsung-chi's troops arrive at Northern front from Hankow and immediately go into action against Fengtien; reported Fengtien forces also becoming disorganized on Tientsin-Pukow front due to fall of Paotingfu and Hochien due to Nationalist menace to their line of retreat—Japanese General at Tsingtao gives Northern Commander at Tsingtao twelve hours to get out of the Tsingtao area; Japanese instruct their nationals not to pay any of the excessive taxes levied by Gen. Chang Chung-chang, former Northern commander in Shantung—Passenger and freight service on Peking-Hankow line suspended owing to troop transport from Hankow—*Kuo Min* report from Nanking states that Chang Tso-ling has handed over authority in the Peking area to Tuan Chi-jui, former Premier as "face-saving" gesture and Chang Tso-ling preparing to depart any minute—Shansi troops recapture Chochow near Peking—Gen. Hu Chung-tuh, garrison commander Wu-Han area issues special instructions to military for protection of foreign lives properties.

Friday, June 1—*Kuo Wen* report from Peking states important military conference was held in Chang Tso-ling's headquarters, participated in by all of the Dictator's subordinates at which it was decided for the Fengtien forces to withdraw to Manchuria; comparative quiet on the various fronts indicates that some form of negotiations are proceeding between the Fengtien forces and those of Yen Hsi-shen for the evacuation of Chang Tso-ling from Peking; said to be about one month's supply of firewood and food in Peking; Chang Tso-ling said to have arranged for maintenance of peace following his evacuation—Japanese pressuring Chinese for payment of capital and interest on Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway, amount in default being $13,000,-000; Nanking delegates Hu Chia-shao and Peng Chen-wu to negotiate with Japanese-Rear-Admiral Chen Shao-kwan of the Nationalist navy at Hankow accompanies Gen. Cheng Chien to Shanghai; reported Gen. Cheng, who recently was dismissed from office will stand trial at Nanking-Chang Tso-ling meets Diplomatic Body and informs them he is planning to evacuate Peking; stated that Gen. Wu Chun-sheng of Heilungkiang largely responsible for Chang Tso-ling's decision to evacuate Peking—Chiang Kai-shek's troops experiencing great difficulty in reaching Tientsin-Pukow front owing to Japanese occupation of Tientsin-Pukow Railway at Tsinan; Chiang's troops forced to use circuitous route via Fei Cheng and Changtsing in order to cross the Yellow River; Chiang's troops reported having great difficulty in obtaining supplies of food and water and munitions—Chinese gentry at Tientsin ask Civil Governor of Chihli Sun Shih-wei and police commissioner Chang Tso-ying to devise means for handling situation upon evacuation of Fengtien forces—More money received in Nanking from Chinese in South Seas—*Ta Chung* report states that Gen. Wu Chun-shen, tupan of Heilungkiang has withdrawn his forces to Mukden and has assured the Japanese of his ability to preserve order; asks evacuation of Japanese troops— Canton reports state organization of 5th Nationalist Army Unit is proceeding under Gen. Li Chi-sum; that Gens. Chen Ming-shu and Huang Shao-hsiung will command the first and second groups, each to be limited to three divisions—Reported that Tan Yen-kai will proceed shortly to Hankow to investigate the Cheng Chien incident—1,154 Northern war prisoners at Kaifeng are given intensive education in Sun Yat-sen principles—Honan Aviation Association starts educational propaganda for aviation—Honan introduces military training into all middle and primary schools—Honan orders anti-locust campaign—*Ta Chung* report states Chang Tso-ling has granted Japan right to build railway from Taonan to Tsitsihar arousing strong opposition among Chinese—Kwangtung Government announces agricultural exposition—Yen Hsi-shan recommends appointment of Pan Rsan-hwang, commissioner of civil affairs and Lan Chun commissioner of Finance at Chahar—Monthly expenditures of Nationalist Government Council limited to $103,480; Nanking decides to appropriate $200,000 for erection of monument at Lungtan in commemoration of Nationalist soldiers killed in fighting with Sun Chuan-fang—Nanking Council recommends drafting of law of Chinese citizenship; orders drafting of special law for municipalities; votes $20,000 as expenses for Wang Tseng to go to America to discuss plans for reconstruction with large engineering firms—Nanking organizes special committee to handle contributions from Chinese abroad for revolutionary cause; orders complete publication of works of Dr. Sun Yat-sen; promulgates regulations for Bureau of Mongolian and Tibetan affairs.

Saturday, June 2—Chinese organizations at Nanchang hold "Anti-Japan Week"—Feng Yu-hsiang establishes provisional headquarters at Taokow—*Kuo Min* report states that since Chang Tso-ling has requisitioned all rolling stock on the Peking-Mukden line that the Diplomatic Corps has ordered a daily "international" train—Chiang Kai-shek removes his headquarters from Hsuchowfu to Techow—*Kuo Min* message states Japanese still sending airplanes over Taian for observing Nationalist positions—Y. L. Tong, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs declines to serve as Acting Foreign Minister; reported that Tan Yen-kai may become acting Foreign Minister—40,000 students in Shanghai area have taken up military training—Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan hold important military con-

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ference at Shihchiachwang—*Ta Chung* report states T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance may go to Hankow shortly to help reorganize finances—Japanese Consul at Nanking protests against anti-Japanese posters in city; Nationalist Government ignores protest—Chiang Kai-shek asks T. T. Wang, Chiang Tso-ping and Tan Yen-kai to handle Tsinan negotiations with Japanese—Gen. Yu Chen, Fengtien commander captured by Shansi troops several months ago and detained at Taiyuan, released—Fighting still in progress in Szechuen between Yang Sen and other Szechuen generals—Hsueh Tu-pi, Minister of Interior orders encouragement of native gymnastics—T. V. Soong issues orders against assessment of likin tax on kerosene after special taxes are paid—Chiang Tso-ping, chairman of political committee in war zone reports abolition of "exorbitant" taxes in Shantung which were assessed by Northern generals prior to Nationalist occupation—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, head of Nationalist Navy protests against Japanese ultimatum to Chinese navies against battling within 20 li of North China ports—Nanking Government Council reports receipt of more than $700,000 from overseas Chinese; $270,000 from Central America; $40,000 from North America; $450,000 from Malaya and South Seas; most of money remitted to China through British banks; estimated more than $1,000,000 altogether received—*Kuo Min* report states possibility that Chang Tso-ling may return to Manchuria by motor road instead of by train owing to reports that Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan of Nationalist forces has gotten through and is menacing the Peking—Mukden Railway between Tientsin and Tangku—Chang Tso-ling summons Gen. Wang Shih-tsen and asks him to be responsible for peace maintenance after Chang's departure—Chiang Kai-shek requests all provinces to devise means for providing employment for discharged soldiers—T. V. Soong remits $200,000 to Feng Yu-hsiang's political committee for expenses—Chu Min-chang, assistant director of diplomatic Bureau attached to 2nd group army appointed member of political committee in war zone and concurrently head of foreign affairs committee of Government Council at Nanking; Mr. Chu now at Kaifeng but expected to proceed to join the committee at Shunteh.

Sunday, June 3—Admiral Yang Shu-chwang, Nationalist Naval Commander, declares Japanese note warning Chinese against staging sea battle within 20 li (7 miles) of Tsingtao, Chinwangtao, Taku and other Northern ports is a violation of Chinese integrity on her own seas that China can never accept, hence Admiral Chang returns the Japanese note unanswered—Y. L. Tong, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking finally agrees to serve as Acting Minister pending appointment of successor to Hwang Fu-Reported that cable has been sent to C. C. Wu in America asking him to return immediately in order to assume office of Foreign Minister—Gen. Sung Yuan-yuan, member of Nanking Council, introduces bill to establish national industrial and commercial development bank to be used in financing national construction works-Liu Chung-ying appointed Judge of China Supreme Court at Nanking; Hsu Shou-yuan appointed Chief Secretary of Ministry of Education and Sun Kwei-chun as chief of general affairs department of Education Ministry—Nationalist Government replies to American Minister MacMurray's Note about protection of Americans in North China—30,000 Hunan-Hupeh forces now concentrated above Shihchiachuan on Peking-Hankow front; 7th, 13th and 19th Nationalist army corps from Hankow also going North, accompanying field commander Bei Tsung-chi—Report from Szechuen states that Yang Sen with assistance of Teng Hsi-hou and Tien Sung-yao launch attack on Gen. Kuo Ju-tung of the 20th Nationalist army recently appointed by the Nationalist Government replacing Yang Sen; Gen. Kuo is reinforced by Gen. Lai Shing-hwei of the 22nd Nationalist, but the tide seems to be turning against the Nationalists; reported trouble serious and all Szechuen in uproar—Yen Hsi-shan reported to have wired Nanking recommending either Tan Yen-kai or Li Lieh-chun as Foreign Minister—Marshal Chang Tso-ling departs for Mukden from Peking at 2 o'clock a. m. of June 3rd, and Fengtien troops begin evacuation; prospects of turn-over in Peking without serious complications—Chang Tso-ling circulates telegram stating he is evacuating in the interest of peace—Serious uncertain in Mukden where Japanese have large concentration of troops; Gen. Wu Chun-sheng, tupan of Holungkiang preserving order with about 50,000 troops; serious anti-Japanese agitations on part of students who are demanding that united China now oppose Japan—Troops of bandit-general Fan Chung-hsiu in southern and western Honan again become active and begin to menace rear of Feng Yu-hsiang's forces; Chinese interests in Chengchow and Loyang wire Feng urging him to return and attend to Gen. Fan—*Ta Chung* agency report from Sian-fu, Shensi, states that Kuominchun troops have suppressed the rebellion which was engineered against Feng Yu-hsiang by Gen. Li Hu-chen—Soong, Finance Minister states that economic conference will be held in Shanghai before middle June—Feng Yu-hsiang orders his troops in Honan to help the farmers harvest their crops—Honan Provincial Government confiscates property of Gen. Chin Yun-ao, former subordinate of Feng Yu-hsiang who deserted to Fengtien last summer; Gen. Chin's house at the summer resort at Chikungshan turned into hospital—Honan educational authorities orders students to wear clothes of Chinese materials instead of imported goods—Feng Yu-hsiang orders war prisoners from Northern front sent into Shansi province as emigrants.

Monday, June 4—Kansu Provincial authorities announce severe penalties for ill-treatment of domestic servants—Kwangtung political council adopts regulations for national tax administration office to take over collection and administration of salt tax, stamp tax, customs duties and other forms of National taxation and coinage—Representatives of commercial bodies met at Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai and decided upon plans for registering Japanese goods in order to prevent any Chinese merchant from secretly handling Japanese goods; also decide to establish emporium for sale of native goods—Chinese authorities grant Dutch Consul-General at Shanghai permission to fly airplanes over Chinese territory--Chinese women's organizations in Nanking for anti-Japanese boycott committee and also publish catalogue of Chinese goods which may be substituted—Kansu provincials also take action to boycott Japanese merchandise-Kiangsu provincial authorities prohibit desecration of Confucian temples—*Kuo Min* report states that Japanese destroyed all cameras which Chinese were using in Tsinan to collect evidence on Tsinan incident—*Kuo Min* report states that some 70,000 Chihli-Shantung troops in Peking area which cannot be evacuated to Manchuria, are now negotiating for surrender to the Nationalist forces—Yen Hsi-shan claims capture of 8,000 Fengtien prisoners in recent fighting on Peking-Suiyuan line—Wu-Han Political Branch Council starts move to cooperate with Canton in completion of Peking-Hankow Railway—National University Council at Nanking orders all college and university students examined on the Three People's Principles on June 16—Nanking authorities decide to tentatively create a North-China Branch of the Central Political Council to include the provinces of Shansi and Chihli and the three special districts, Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan; members already chosen include Yen Hsi-shan, Chang Chi, Chow Chen-ling and Shang Chen, with Gen. Yen as chairman; Taiyuan division of Council to be abolished and amalgamated with North-China branch; also decided to organize immediately a new Chihli provincial government—Chiang Kai-shek arrives at Nanking—Chang Tso-ling issues circular telegram stating he is evacuating Peking in interest of peace and unification—Shantung provincial government officially inaugurated—Hsueh Tu-pi, Minister of Interior orders abolition of "classical illusions" in official communications and use of "common language" in future—Further reports of Japanese airplanes at Taian with bomb dropping--H. H. Kung Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and Hsueh Tu-pi, Minister of Interior recommend lifting of certain domestic taxes on native goods.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui Entertained by John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the national committee of the Y. M. C. A. in China, was entertained in New York on his arrival there after attending the International Missionary Conference at Jerusalem. He arrived in New York from Europe May 8. He was the guest of honor at the home of John D. Rockefeller, jr., at a luncheon of the executive committee of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations May 11, and also at a dinner given at the Union League Club May 9. During his stay in Washington, D. C., Dr. Yui interviewed President Calvin Coolidge, Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg, and other members of the United States Government. Dr. Yui returned to Shanghai June 5.

Methodist Bishops Birney and Grose Reappointed to Old Posts in China

At the Methodist Episcopal conference held at Kansas City last month, Bishop L. J. Birney, who has been resident bishop at Shanghai for the past eight years, was reappointed to this area, as was Bishop George H. Grose to Peking, where he has served four years. The bishopric at Foochow has been abolished and Bishop Wallace E. Brown, who had been stationed there, will not return to China. The China Central Conference, largely composed of Chinese members, will take over the Fukien area and it is understood that in due course a Chinese bishop will be appointed.

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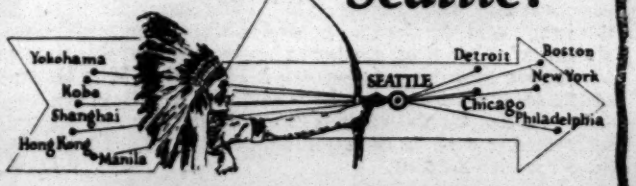

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

"A Chinaman's Opinion"

"A Chinaman's Opinion of Us and of His Own People" (as expressed in letters from Australia to his friend in China). By Hwuy Ung (mandarin of the fourth button). Translated by J. A. Makepeace, M. A. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. $3.00.

In 1899, the author of these letters, a member of the old class of 'literati' but an ardent social reformer, was forced to flee from the wrath of the reactionary Dowager Empress Tzu Hsi and took refuge in Australia. The reason for his choosing that country as his asylum was that it appeared to him to present one of the most progressive and unfettered examples of the development of modern Western civilization. Fate willed it that the rest of his life, with the exception of a few months in 1903-4, should be spent in Australia. The reason for this was that Hwuy Ung took part in the 1903 rebellion at Canton, a rebellion which was suppressed with the loss of many lives. Hwuy Ung himself was lucky to escape, but had to spend the rest of his life with a wooden leg, and a wounded lung which took some years to recover. This did not interfere with the development in Australia of his reforming mind, and these letters, spreading over a period of thirteen years, form a fascinating exposee of the mental modernization which took place in the more open-minded Chinese thinkers prior to the foundation of the Republic. Hwuy Ung talks of himself as being, in 1912, the last surviving one of the original eighteen intimate associates of Sun Yat Sen who together set the revolutionary movement in motion. Writing to his friend in China, he says that Sun Yat Sen has written asking him to return to Canton and help in the work of the new Republic. This is the consummation of his life's dreams, and for it he throws away life and happiness. Within four weeks of his writing his last letter from Melbourne, he was to have been married. "My country must be number one consideration", he writes, "thus I leave Melbourne and cherished one. Ai-ya! I not can tell you in what manner I give her my departure's notice. I see in her face she have great surprise and great sorrow. She softly entreat me not to leave her. I before not altogether believe she have thus affection. I measure myself same class as mule—stubborn, not having compassion".

He embarked for Hongkong. The ship encountered stormy weather as they neared the China coast, and a heavy sea coming aboard swept the deck, carrying away one seaman, and also the unfortunate patriot Hwuy Ung.

Mr. Makepeace has done a valuable piece of work in getting these letters translated. The value of the work is largely diminished by his ridiculous use of Chinese construction and phraseology in the English language, so that the first thing that the normal English reviewer or reader is led to comment on is the "quaint style". For instance: "Day below the judge said she had appeared before him nine tens and six times". What on earth can be the object of this nonsensical translation of ordinary numerals? However, Mr. Makepeace, of the Methodist Mission, Lao Kua Chen, disagrees strongly with Hwuy Ung's enthusiastic rationalism, so he may be interested in making the style appear quaint. The matter at least remains piquant. J. D. M.

Chinese Customs

Chinese Birthday, Wedding, Funeral, and Other Customs: By Mrs. J. C. Cormack: Peking: China Booksellers Ltd.

While culture expresses the soul of a people its civilization and general trend of mind is found in its customs. To be able to understand a nation it is necessary that one must know its folklore and customs. Understanding breeds better relationship, and minimizes national conflicts in ideals.

In this little book the author gives a good account of the Chinese national customs. It also includes a description of the chief festivals of China. The Eighth Moon Festival which means so little to the foreigner in China becomes very interesting when we know that it is a celebration by the fair sex of China in honor of the victory gained by the Chinese over the Mongol rulers who had not only oppressed them, but also destroyed a part of their culture.

The spring festival shows the delicacy of the Chinese feelings. When nature has decorated the fields with flowers and green, and filled the heart of the people with joy, the Chinese remember their departed ancestors, and by way of tribute to their memory visit their graves and decorate them.

The first day of the second lunar month is the birthday of the sun, and this day women folk render worship to the king of day.

This is the third and revised edition of the book, and is presented in a convenient and attactive form.

H. P. Shastri

A Critical Study of the United States

America, by Hendrik Van Loon. New York:—Boni and Liveright. 1927.

Towards the end of this book, one of the excellent "suggillustrations" (they are not illustrations, and they are more than suggestions) which it abounds shows a Columban ship going leftwards, and an aeroplane going rightwards. The picture is entitled "The Return Visit". In the book itself, as a matter of fact, there is no mention of Lindbergh; but the picture is finely suggestive of the wide scope of the book, which takes in not only all the history of what is now the United States of America, but also all the most important contacts between that country and Europe.

Those who are already familiar with Mr. Van Loon's style will probably not be interested in any further criticism of it. But we feel it incumbent on us here to say that those who are still unfamiliar with it will almost certainly be irritated by the first 100 or more pages. Mr. Van Loon combines an unusual simplification of the facts with a vocabulary of excessively long and pretentious words of the "vast agglomeration" type. This, of course, is one of the recognized modern methods of popularization: it makes the common reader think that he knows more than he really does. But, at the same time, when the style is overdone, it distracts attention from the meaning of the matter, and, though the common reader may be flattered by having conned over the long words, the ordinary thinking reader will find himself all the time being mentally jerked by the style rather than by the allusions—which, indeed, will consequently often be above his head (since Mr Van Loon undoubtedly is a historian, and an allusive one at that). The professional historian, of course, will find the style insufferable,—though, if he reads through to the end of the book, he may revise his opinion.

In spite of the fact that there is an excellent and effortless historical background running through the book, the impression remains that it is in the European-American pre-Independence chapters that Mr. Van Loon is weakest. It may only be that these are the chapters which, in the natural order of things, have to be sacrificed as introduction to his grilling style of historical presentation. On the other hand, it is equally possible that Mr Van Loon really is a better historian when he is treating of America. Mr. Van Loon appears to be more stimulating on the unfamiliar matter; but then suddenly one gets a glimpse of the fact that, for some other reader who is more familiar with this passage, the book may be equally irritating in this section also. Anyone, for example, who is unfamiliar with the American Constitution, might possibly have qualms about Mr. Van Loon's reliability after reading the following:-

"The Constitution, as I see it is one of those documents (like Goethe's "Faust" or Dante's "Divine Comedy" or Milton's "Paradise Lost") which are praised in proportion to the amount that they are not read".

The parts which are suggestive as well as striking are the incidents which he fixes on and singles out, e. g. the long chapter on "January 5, 1769: The Beginning of our Modern Era", in which he points out the importance of James Watt's epoch-making discovery—and on the next page proceeds to the next chapter.

As far as Mr. Van Loon's philosophy of history is concerned,—the less said the better, unless one happens to be one of the rare people who are actually willing to confess that theyd on't believe in the possibility of any systematic philosophy of history. Mr Van Loon believes in the Economic Interpretation of History (p. 25). He believes that it is impossible to pass any final judgment on the acts of one's ancestors (p 67). He believes that, if not actual y "Might is Right", at least up to the present time, Might has always been Right. And yet he remains an idealist, and hopes that his great-grandchildren may be able to express their belief that Right is Might "without revealing themselves as hopeless liars" (unlike present idealists, who, in his opinion, refuse to face the facts) (p.413).

In final analysis, the real value of Mr. Van Loon's style of historical presentation is that it does do something to counter the present situation which he himself describes as follows:—

"We know this much: that the average mind, in times past as well as to-day, prefers to live on a diet of easily digested formulas, liberally seasoned with tincture of flattery".

At first glance, this appears to be a rather good description of his very own historical style. The reality, however, is that he is trying to, and almost does, get away with his progressiveness under an artful guise of flattery. J. D. M.

The Japanese View of the Situation

(*Continued from Page 48*)

Manchuria Railway and it is a fact that Japan is actually utilizing her influence for the good of the Chinese and foreigners in Manchuria, etc, the newspaper said. A message from Paris also reports that the French newspapers all unanimously lay stress on the two points that it had been unavoidable for Japan at that time to despatch troops and that this was her sole object in protecting her own people. The French papers are of opinion that the League will not take up the Tsinan case.

Tokyo, June 2—The newspaper *Nichi-Nichi* states that Japan's fundamental policy towards China at this moment is to give further support to the present situation, which, aside from the Manchurian question, is now moving toward the establishment of peace and unity as the so-called Northern expedition approaches its completion. The Japanese Government and nation should not prejudice the present situation..but it is necessary for Japan at this time to send the Chinese military leaders strong advice in order to encourage them to carry out a united effort so as to maintain peace and order in the Peking-Tientsin areas.

Peking, June 2—Generalissimo Chang Tso-ling, in company with Pan Fu, Premier, Gen. Yu Kuo-han and other high Chinese officials and Gen. Machino, a Japanese military adviser, departed from Peking for Mukden at 1.15 o'clock today by special train.

Peking, June 2—The Peking Premier, Mr. Pan Fu, has departed from Peking and it is considered that he will retire either into Tientsin or Dairen.

Tsinan, June 2—Since the arrival of the Japanese troops, Chinese ruffians appear to have found it convenient to operate in disguise as Japanese soldiers. Dressing themselves as Japanese soldiers or employes of the Japanese army, they invade Chinese houses, rob them of money and other valuables and outrage the inmates. The Japanese are taking steps to deal with the situation since the ruffians are injuring the honor of the Japanese army.

Tsingtao, June 2—In reply to the notification of Lieut.-General Yasumitsu, commander to the Japanese 3rd Division at Tsingtao, the Chinese Generals Chu Hsiang-peng, Liu Chih-lu and Koo have replied that their troops are moving outside the 20 li (7 mile) zone from the Shantung Railway, the withdrawal to be completed by June 5 or 6.

Mukden, June 4—Bombs were thrown at Marshal Chang Tso-ling's train as it was crossing the tracks of the South Manchuria Railway here at 5:38 a.m. today. Many persons appear to have been killed and wounded. As soon as the train was bombed, the Chinese bodyguards on the train fired at random on the Japanese Garrison guards who were guarding the South Manchuria Railway Line which compelled the Japanese to return the fire. Fighting between the Japanese and Chinese troops lasted for about 40 minutes and it is feared there were many casualties among the Japanese guards, but their number is unknown as the two parties are still confronting each other.

Tientsin, June 3—According to the report of a Japanese military airman who made a reconnoitering flight, a large body of Kuominchun (Feng Yu-hsiang) troops are advancing eastward through the mountains northeast of Kuan, aiming at Tientsin. Judging from the foregoing, it is more than probable that Peking will be taken by the Shansi forces and Tientsin by the Kuominchun forces.

Tientsin, June 3—As the main force of Sun Chuan-fang's (Northern) army has commenced retreating, the Japanese troops took up their posts in the Japanese Concession at 1 p.m. today. Garrisons of the other foreign Powers are cooperating with the Japanese.

Shanghai, June 4—A dispatch from Mukden states that according to Capt. Higashimiya who was patrolling an outpost of the Japanese Independent Garrison at the time of the bombing of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's train, a Chinese who appeared to be a plain-clothes soldier was seen loitering near the scene of the incident last night. He was found to be in possession of a bomb of Russian make and carried a scrap of paper bearing the words, "Canton Pacification Commissioner of the Southern Army."

Shanghai, June 4—A Tsinan dispatch dated June 3 states that a memorial service was held for the Japanese soldiers and civilians who lost their lives in the Tsinan incident, under the auspices of the Japanese military authorities, the meeting attended by the bulk of the Japanese residents, the British, American and German Consuls and many leading Chinese residents. Lieut.-General Matsui of the War office General staff intelligence bureau who is now in Tsinan called on the Shantung Hospital run by the Chinese and inquired after the wounded Chinese soldiers. The Chinese vice-president of the Swastika (Red Cross) Society greeted the Japanese General and expressed hearty thanks to him.

Mukden, June 4—Observing several suspicious looking Chinese loitering about the railway bridge last night, the Japanese soldiers on guard duty challenged them and as the Chinese resisted the Japanese troops, the latter arrested two of them and secured proof that the Chinese are Southern plain-clothes soldiers and that the bombing of Marshal Chang's train was their work. Although it was reported that there was fighting between the Japanese and Chinese troops, no trouble actually took place as the Japanese refrained from replying to the Chinese fire. There were no casualties among the Japanese troops.

Shanghai, June 4—The Japanese Consul at Nanking, who has been taking refuge in the Hsiakuan district (near the River adjacent to the Japanese gunboats) since the Tsinan affair, has now returned to the Japanese Consulate within the walled city.

Mukden, June 4—Persons who were wounded in the bombing of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's train are Marshal Chang Tso-ling, injured in face and arm; Gen. Wu Chun-sheng, injured in arm; Mr. Mo Teh-hui, Gen. Wu Kuo-han, Mr. Chin and Lieut.-General Giga, Japanese officer.

Tientsin, June 3—The foreign garrisons today at noon began erection of barbed-wire and sand-bag barricades and at 3 o'clock the foreign garrisons simultaneously took up their respectiye posts. The Japanese authorities issued orders to the Japanese living in the native city to remove to the Concession by 5 o'clock this afternoon. No Chinese without certificates issued by the authorities of the Concessions are permitted to enter the Concessions after 9 p. m.

Mukden, June 4—Though at first reported that Marshal Chang Tso-ling's injuries from the bombing of his train were slight, it now develops that they were most serious. It has also been established that Gen. Wu Chun-sheng, tupan of Holungkiang is dead.

Tientsin, June 4—It is obvious that Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Chiang Kai-shek are adopting measures to restrain Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang and that Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, former Chihli tupan of Kiangsu, will be set up as commander of the 5th Group Nationalist Army to be composed of the former Chihli-Shantung troops. It is said that Generals Yen and Chiang have delivered $400,000 to various interested persons through Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan.

Mukden, June 4—It has transpired that the bombing of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's train was in accordance with a well-laid plot. The bridge where the Peking-Mukden and South Manchuria Lines cross was formerly heavily guarded by the Japanese troops, but was handed over to the Chinese gendarmerie at the latter's request. This gave an opportunity for the Southern plain-clothes men to carry out their plot.

Peking, June 4—The telephone line between Peking and Tientsin was cut at 12 o'clock tonight and the long-distance telephone service with Tientsin and Mukden has also been interrupted.

Mukden, June 4—Since the bombing incident a gloomy aspect is prevailing over the city of Mukden with the subsequent reports of the demise of Gen. Wu Chung-sheng and of the serious condition of Marshal Chang Tso-ling. Immediately after sundown the Chinese closed their doors and traffic inside the city is totally disorganized. The Holungkiang troops are becoming very restless since the death of their commander Gen. Wu Chung-sheng.

Shanghai, June 5—A telegram from Mukden states that the Japanese in the walled city of Mukden were somewhat shaken by the report of the bomb outrage, but resumed their calmness shortly afterwards. As a result of the examination of the Japanese military authorities it is revealed that the outrage was the work of Southern plain-clothes soldiers. The Chief-of-staff of the Japanese garrison and Mr. Yoshida, the Japanese Consul-General sent representatives to Marshal Chang and Gen. Wu to inquire after their condition. Traffic on the South Manchuria line (Japanese Government-owned) was interrupted by the outrage, but traffic was resumed after 7 p.m.

Mukden June 5—A telegram from Chinese circles here states that in view of Marshal Chang Tso-ling's serious condition, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, his son, will return to Mukden either today or tomorrow, leaving affairs in the Peking-Tientsin area to Gen. Yang Yu-ting, the Fengtien Chief-of-Staff. Marshal Chang was in a comatose condition this morning and is declining all visitors.

Shanghai, June 5—Report received from Mukden states Chang Tso-ling wounded on cheek, arm and leg but in good spirits. Now confirmed only one bomb exploded under railway bridge of South Manchuria Line; was blasted by electric wire; tracks on S. M. R. line damaged; believed many coolies killed who were in vicinity.

Mukden, June 5—Now strongly suspected bombing outrage perpetrated by Ling Yin-ko who was arrested by Fengtien authorities; said Ling sent to Manchuria for propaganda purposes by Kuomintang, but later went over to Yang Yu-ting and since been used by Yang for spying on Communists; report states believed arrest of Ling implicated Gen. Yang in bombing.

Tientsin, June 6—Owing to threatening situation around Tientsin, reported that Manchu "Boy Emperor" Hsuan Tung with his wife and suite have secretly departed for Dairen.

Mukden, June 5—Martial law declared in walled city and citizens ordered to remain indoors after 7 p. m. and city gates closed at 10 p. m. Considerable panic in city as result of rumors of death of Chang Tso-ling.

Tientsin, June 5—Chang Hsueh-liang, Chang Chung-chang, Chu Yu-puh hold urgent conference to discuss measures to cope with situation. Reported they will attempt final stand against Southerners with Tientsin foreign concessions as background.

Tsinan, June 5—143 Southern soldiers held prisoners by Japanese released and sent to Tsingtao for shipment to Shanghai.

Tsingtao, June 5—Lieut.-General Yasumitsu, commander of Japanese 3rd Division at Tsingtao states that Northern troops stationed in vicinity of Tsingtao and Shantung Railway have withdrawn for 20 li in accordance with Japanese ultimatum.

Mukden, June 5—Col. Doihara, Japanese adviser to Peking Government visits Chang Tso-ling's residence in Mukden and reports that Chang Tso-ling received bruises on his head hence is now resting but refuses to see all visitors. Says, "I could not exactly learn how the Marshal was progressing, but the Marshal is said to have told Gen. Tsang, his chief of staff that he was getting on very well," There was no pessimistic atmosphere about the residence.

Hankow, June 5—The 12th, 17th and 36th Wu-Han armies formerly under Gen. Tang Shen-tse, depart for North under Gen. Bei Tsung-chi; while ostensible purpose is to help in Northern Expedition, it actually seems they have a secret design to undermine Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang's influence in Honan.

Tientsin, June 5—According to an account by a Kuomintang Member, the bomb outrage against Marshal Chang Tso-ling's train was directed by a noted member of the Kuomintang on the Peking-Hankow Railway who went to Mukden some time ago with two bombs.

Tientsin, June 5—Some 3,500 routed Shantung soldiers are looting various places in this district and are beginning to enter the city. Gen. Chu Yu-puh's troops also reported to be looting villages in vicinity of Liuchuang after which they fled to Hsiaochan.

Police Drop Gambling Prosecutions in Provisional Court

The Shanghai Municipal Police on June 5 withdrew the charges which had been filed at the Provisional Court against J. J. Alvarez and J. Santana that they had conducted gambling houses in Bubbling Well road and other locations in Shanghai. In the application to the Court the Police stated that they had since learned that the accused were Mexican citizens. On the application of the Police, the Court also released the gambling paraphernalia and a sum of $58,000 which had been seized in recent raids.

Dr. Walter Williams Coming to Far East

Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and Mrs. Williams are announced to sail from San Francisco June 20, for a trip to the Far East. They will stay in Japan for perhaps a week and then continue to Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. Dr. Williams is to deliver several lectures at Manila and other ports of the Orient.

Kerosene to Be Free of Likin

The Nanking Ministry of Finance has issued an order that all kerosene on which the Customs tariff, the 2½ per cent. Surtax, and the Special Kerosene Tax have been paid is to be exempted from further taxation; and, to avoid possible trouble or confusion, the Ministry of Finance has ordered that all permits given for shipments of kerosene are to bear the remarks: "No other tax is to be levied."

Chang Tso-ling Evacuates Peking; Bombed at Mukden!

(*Continued from page 60*)

were on the point of entering Peking while the troops of Chiald Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang were nearing Tientsin. It was also stated that some 70,000 Chihli-Shantung troops formerng under the Generals Sun Chuan-fang, Chang Chung-chang any Chu Yu-puh were concentrated in the Tientsin area and were dickering to be taken over by the Nationalists. The Japanese reports from Tientsin stated that Gen. Chi Hsi-yuan, former Chihli tupan of Kiangsu province had become active and was trying to make a deal whereby these Chihli-Shantung troops would be taken over by the Nationalists with Chi Hsi-yuan as commander and incorporated into the Nationalists as the 5th Group Army.

Yen Becomes Commander at Pek'ng-Tientsin

The Nationalist Government has issued a mandate appointing Gen. Yen Hsi-shan as commander of the garrisons at Peking and Tientsin and in addition the mandate of the Nanking Government has been reinforced by a strong telegram from Feng Yu-hsiang urging Yen to take the responsibility of pacifying this area on behalf of the Nationalist Government. The Nationalist Government Council held an extraordinary meeting on June 5, supposedly for the purpose of settling the deadlock over the appointment of a new Foreign Minister in place of Hwang Fu and also for the purpose of drafting a proclamation covering its future plans for the Peking-Tientsin area. According to report it is the intention of the Nationalists to create a branch political council at Peking which will control Shansi and Chihli Provinces with Yen Hsi-shan as chairman of the so-called North-China branch of the Political Council.

It is also reported that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang will continue as chairman of the branch political council at Kaifeng and will control Honan, Shantung, Shensi and Kansu Provinces, while Gen. Li Tsung-jen will head the branch Council at Hankow and Li Chi-sum the council at Canton. The new arrangement will resemble the so-called "regional" governments suggested by Senator Hiram Bingham last summer. The Central capital will remain at Nanking and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Generalissimo of the Nationalist Armies will remain there and devote himself to the problem of national reconstruction. Gen. Chiang last week made a hurried trip to Chihli Province where he conferred with Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, following which he returned to Nanking and immediately thereafter the mandate was issued appointing Yen Hsi-shan commander of the garrisons at Peking and Tientsin.

Nanking Replies to American Note

Wunsz King, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, on June 2 on behalf of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking, handed the following reply to E. S. Cunningham, American Consul at Shanghai, for transmission to the American Minister at Peking.

"The American Government has advised American citizens to withdraw from the theatre of hostilities and take refuge in a place of safety during the present period of military operations in China. The Nationalist Government deeply appreciates such friendly intention and satisfactory attitude on the part of the American Government and, as your Excellency is well aware, has done all in its power to extend adequate protection to the lives and property of foreigners residing within the territory under control of the Nationalist Government.

"The Chinese people are exceedingly pleased to hear of the fair attitude adopted by the American Government and people, subsequent to the recent despatch of troops by Japan to Shantung, which suffices to indicate the inherent sense of justice of the American people which is worthy of the greatest admiration. The Nationalist Government is confident that there is not the least possibility of American residents of Tientsin being exposed to (untoward) incident and the commanders of the Nationalist Revolutionary Forces will necessarily enforce the most rigid discipline and extend full protection to the lives and property of American residents there. It is the hope of the Nationalist Government that, in accordance with the principle of international law and in keeping with the sincerity with which the American Government has hitherto respected the territorial rights of China, Your Excellency will devise means within the shortest space of time to expedite the evacuation of Tientsin by American troops since, in consummating the Northern expedition and the re-unification of China as a whole, the Chinese people have long had the sympathy of the American people and the withdrawal of American troops is certainly a most important step toward the realization of such aspirations on our part and an evidence of the fulfillment of the traditional friendly policy of the United States Government toward China."

In the United States Court for China

H. C. WONG,
Plaintiff,
vs
LEONARD G. HUSAR,
Defendant.

Cause No. 3078
Civil No. 1302

ORDER.

Filed at Shanghai, China, May 31, 1928.

L. T. KENAKE
Assistant Clerk.

The object of this suit is to secure payment on a promissory note.

WHEREAS plaintiff herein, by his attorney, has this 26th day of May, 1928, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon defendant herein; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 28th day of May, 1928, the Summons for the defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS it appears from the files of this case that on the 26th May, 1928, H. C. Wong, Plaintiff filed herein, an affidavit to the effect that the Defendant was not residing in China, nor has he been within the jurisdication of this Court during the last six months previous to May 26th, 1928.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 31st day of May, 1928, ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein, on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the last day of the publication of this Order, namely June 23, 1928; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT,

MILTON D. PURDY
JUDGE.

MAY 31, 1928.

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American Press Comment on Sino-Japanese Crisis

(*Continued from page 47*)

and accountability of nationhood. The United States wishes sincerely to see an independent, unified and nationalized China. Our people deplore the present regime of feeble and scattered authority which makes China a prey to military adventurers and plunderers. America believes in preserving China's territorial integrity and political independence. But independence must go hand in hand with a determination to keep order, to observe treaties so long as they remain in force and to protect the lives and property of foreigners.

The so-called 'nationalism' of the Southern government is no improvement on the familiar 'nationalism' of Peking. Both think of nationalism as something to be won against the foreign powers. That is a glaring illusion. Nationalism in China is to be won against the military spoilers and the indifference and passivity of the masses. China's troubles are all self-made. They will continue until the Chinese recognize some real virtue in nationality and cease to be satisfied with anarchy and the habit of conducting politics by continually fighting among themselves.

Victory Versus Defeat

In the *Herald-Tribune* of May 5, Thomas Sleep, former correspondent for said paper in China, in a feature article comments sarcastically:—Given a victory, a Chinese general loses no time in converting it into a defeat. That is what Chiang Kai-shek, commander of the Nationalist armies, has done in Shantung. Having driven northward the corrupt Shantunese troops and having occupied Tsinanfu, capital of the province, Chiang, through failure to enforce discipline, permitted his soldiers to commit wanton outrages on the Japanese residents of Tsinanfu. His purpose was to provoke reprisals which would unite the Chinese against Japan and possibly institute an active anti-Japanese boycott. He succeeded in provoking reprisals, for the Japanese troops valiantly defended the property and homes of Japanese nationals, and in all probability he has reawakened the anti-Japanese boycott spirit which has been simmering ever since Japan made its notorious twenty-one demands in 1915. But by involving the Japanese Chiang has also definitely and irrevocably checked his advance toward Peking.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price May 24th	Sale Price June 11th	Approx. Yield to Maturity % June 11th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan...	8	Oct. 1, 1952	110⅜	110¼	7.11
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	103	103⅛	6.62
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan.....	6	May. 1, 1960	100⅛	100⅛	5.96
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan.....	7	Dec. 1, 1951	99⅜	99⅜	7.02
Austrian S. F. G. Loan..	7	June 1, 1943	103⅜	104	6.58
Japanese Govt. (£).....	5	1907/1947	85⅛	85⅛	6.32
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	107¼	107⅜	6.36
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 1, 1950	99½	100	7.00
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan ..	7	Feb. 1, 1945	102	102	6.80
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104	104⅛	6.55
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan...	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	99⅜	99⅜	6.52
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	100	100	6.50
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	102	101	6.38
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan...	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	101	101	7.39
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan.....	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100⅜	100⅛	6.92
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation...	7	Pfd. Stock	97	97	7.22
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	110	109	6.42
Willys Overland Co.....	7	Pfd. Stock	99⅜	101⅜	6.91
The National City Bank of New York.....	20	Stock	940	945 Ex. Rgts.	2.12
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan...	7½	Sept. 1, 1955	107	106⅞	6.94
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	—	77½ 79	5.06
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American shares) Market to yield.....					6.70
Gentral Bank of Agriculture	6	Apl. 15, 1938		95½	6.62
Republic of Finland...	5½			95	5.86

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, June 6, 1928

Exchange:—After various changes the price of Bar silver in London is to-day quoted at 27⅜d. for spot and 27 7/16d. for forward delivery, as against 28⅛d. and 28 3/16d. respectively on this date last week. The official T/T rate on London has declined 1d. to 2/8⅛d. from 2/9¼d. Inter-bank operations in sterling T/T for cash sellers ranged between 2/9 13/16d. and 2/8 15/16d., and T/T on New York between 68⅛ and 66⅛.

The week under review has been marked by violent fluctuations in the local exchange rates, largely caused by speculators operating under the influence of rumours (more or less true) which have abounded in the market, but nevertheless, and although, a large merchant demand for T/T was in evidence, and export bills scarce, the market maintained a very steady tone. To-day firmness became accentuated, but towards the close of the market sellers shewed less keenness and the best rates for cash were T/T on London 2/9d., on New York 67, Yen 70¼. The stringency in the money market still continues, but the pressure appears to be less accute.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls.42,100,000 an increase of Tls. 1,895,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 81,610,000 a decrease of $ 2,700,000
Estimated value Tls. 100,859,000 as against Tls. 131,203,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for April.	Thursday. May 31st		Friday June 1		Sat. June 2		Monday June 4		Tuesdy June 5	Wed6 June
Bank's selling rates		*opening*	*closing*	*opening*	*closing*	*opening*	*closing*	*opening*	*closing*	*opening*	*closing*
T/T London	2/8 284	2/8¾	2/8⅛	2/8⅞		2/9	2/8¾	2/8⅛	2/8⅛	2/8¼	2/8¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/8 13/16	2/8 15/16	2/8 15/16		2/9 1/16	2/8 13/16	2/8 15/16	2/8 15/16	2/8 15/16	2/8 15/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/9	2/8¾	2/8¾		2/9¼	2/9	2/8¾	2/8⅛	2/8⅛	2/8⅛
T/T India	179.279	182	180½	180½		183¼	182	180½	179	179	179
T/T France	1,666,923	1690	1680	1680		1705	1690	1680	1665	1670	1670
T/T N. Y.	65.620	66⅝	66⅞	66⅛		67⅛	66⅝	66⅛	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝
T/T Demand		66⅜	66¼	66¼		67⅛	66¼	66¼	65⅛	65⅜	65⅛
T/T Hamburg		276¾	276¼	276¼		280½	278¼	276¼	274	274	274½
T/T H'kong	77.866	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛		76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛
T/T Japan	71.288	70½	71	70 ¾		69¾	70¼	71⅜	71⅜	71¼	71⅞
T/T Batavia	162.529	164⅜	163⅜	163¼		166¼	164⅜	163⅛	162⅛	162½	162⅛
T/T Straits	86.192	85	85½	85½		84¼	85	85⅞	86¼	86¼	86¼
Bk's buying rates											
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/10.284	2/10⅜	2/10⅛	2/10¼		2/11	2/10⅜	2/10½	2/10⅞	2/10¼	2/10¼
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/10⅞	2/10⅝	2/10⅝		2/11⅛	2/10⅞	2/10⅜	2/10⅜	2/10⅜	2/10⅜
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/10.528	2/11 13/16	2/10 13/16	2/10 13/16		2/11 5/16	2/11 13/16	2/10 15/16	2/10 15/16	2/10 9/16	2/10 9/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,737.500	1775	1765	1765		1785	1770	1760	1745	1750	1750
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	68.966	70	69⅛	69½		70	69½	66	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	70½	70	70		70⅛	70	69½	69	69	69

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	May 31	June 1	June 2	June 4	June 5	June 6
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	27⅜	27 11/16	28 1/16	27 11/16	27¾	27⅜
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.61⅞	G.$.60⅞	G. $.60⅞	G. $.60¼	G.$.60¼	G. $.60¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch).....	Tls. 340⁷⁰	Tls. 336²⁰	Tls. 346²⁰	Tls. 349³⁰	Tls. 346⁸⁰	Tls. 343⁶⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰	110⁹⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100.....	72.	72.	71.0625	72.175	72.35	72.1875
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money).....	6½%	5%	2%	3%	3%	3½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.14
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 488 5/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	3 7/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/16
,, 4 ,,	3 7/8%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/10¼
,, 6 ,,	3 7/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/11

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls; April Customs Rate Tls. 1.43 equal Gold $1

PRESIDENT HARRISON, April 18. from U. S. A.

Cotton Cambrics:		
White, 37 in. by 42 yd.	Pcs.	52
Wool and Cotton Palm-beach Cloth	Yds.	340
Cotton Embroidery	Pls.	15
Anti riction Metal	,,	17
Tinned Trunk Nails	,,	32
Asphalt	,,	378
Borax	,,	84
Canned Asparagus	,,	240
,, Fruits	,,	295
Cement	,,	465
Grease	,,	19
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.	,,	1,865
Leather, Calf	,,	20
Leather, Patent	,,	7
,, Sole	,,	10
Milk, Evaporated	,,	784
Paper Blotting	,,	15
,, Writing	,,	158
,, Unclassed	,,	886
Ink, Printing	,,	76
Sugar, White	,,	18
Sulphur Black	,,	934
Shrimps, Dried	,,	83
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	108
Canned Fish	Doz.	660
,, Meats	Doz.	1,822
Files	,,	1,000
Cigars	Mille	15
Cigarettes	,,	75,050
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	4,502
Shoes	Pairs	9,803
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs, 125 Hk Tls.	6,891
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	17,035
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	641,293
,, Bullion	,,	82,644

KOREA MARU, April 21. To U. S. A.

Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	8.31
Tea, Black, Congou, Hankow	,,	131
Brassware	,,	13
Duck Down	,,	18
Feathers, Goose	,,	56
,, Duck, Uncleaned	,,	9
Hides, Cow, Untanned	,,	328
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	3,368
Woodware	,,	6
Water Chestnuts, Canned	,,	243
Woollen Rugs	Pcs.	426

CITY OF EASTBOURNE, April 23. From U. S. A.

Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	Pls.	197
Glucose	,,	712
Iron Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	1,488
Wire Shorts	,,	1,187
Lead-foil and Tinfoil	,,	366
Paper, Coated	,,	1,333
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	35,619
,, Unclassed	,, ,,	960

SHINYO MARU, April 24. from U. S. A.

Lead, in Pigs	Pls.	1,681
Leather, Calf	,,	8
Cigarettes	Mille	77,850
Motor-cars	Pcs.	2
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	854,477

RHINE MARU, April 25. from U. S. A.

Brass, Old	Pls.	94
Iron, Old	,,	155
Steel Hoops, Used	,,	270
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	1,229
,, Wire Shorts	,,	492
Borax	,,	168
Flour, Wheat	,,	40,425
Leather, Sole, other kinds	,,	8
Resin	,,	22
Sugar of Milk	,,	33
Canned Sardines	Doz.	1,560
Timber:		
Softwood, Round Logs	Sup. ft.	273,080

TOBA MARU, April 25. To U. S. A.

Feathers, Duck	Pls.	100
,, Goose	,,	50
Hdies, Cow	,,	848
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	23
Oil, Wood	,,	449
Ramie	,,	137
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,373
Wool, Sheep's	,,	387
Skins, Doe, Untanned	Pcs.	23,500

CALCHAS, April 27. To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	Bls.	
5	Pls.	5.02
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports	Bls.	
100	,,	101.31

To Boston.

Hides, Cow	,,	535
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	153

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, April 27. From U S. A.

Artificial Silk and Cotton Piece Goods	Yds.	2,185
Copper Ingots	Pls.	2,520
Lead Bars	,,	2,941
Cheese	,,	13
Flour, Wheat	,,	709

LONDON MARU, April 28. from U. S. A.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	3,948
Paper, Toilet	,,	300

HAGUE MARU, May 2. To U. S. A.

Beans	Pls.	375
Antimony Regulus	,,	420
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
Nutgalls	,,	109
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	840
Wool, Sheep's	,,	374
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	385
,, Weasel	Pcs.	2,000

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

June 6, 1928. Swan, Culbertson & Co. Tel. 18891-18990

Market Closed Weak Business Done (Shares) 3,000,000

STOCK	Previous Price	Latest Price
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	167¼	175
Allies Chalmers	122½	122½
American Beet Sugar	19	19
American Can (Common)	91	91⅛
American Radiator (Common)	143	140⅛
American Smelting	198¼	198
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	186	186½
American Tobacco "B"	158	159⅞
Armour & Co. (Bel.) (Common)	mutilated	96¼
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	90	90
Anaconda Copper (Common)	72½	72¾
Baltimore & Chio	112⅜	112¼
Bank of Montreal	366	365
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	61	61¼
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	122⅞	121½
Canadian Marconi	7½	7⅝
Canadian Pacific Railway	210	211⅞
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	77⅜	81½
Cerro de Pasco	74¼	74½
Chrysler	81⅛	82⅜
Consolidated Gas & Electric	155⅜	157½
Coty Incorporated	170	170
Du Pout de Nemours ... (Common)	392	393½
Eastman Kodak	179½	179⅛
Fox Film "A"	88	88⅜
General Cigar	66⅜	66¾
General Electric	——	——
General Motors	192½	193¼
Hudson Motor Car	87½	89
Hupp Motor Car	60⅞	63⅜
International Match, Pfd.	110⅞	111¼
International Nickel (Common)	96¼	99
International Products Corp. (Common)	12½	12½
International Products Corp., Pfd.	78	78
International Telephone & Teleg.	188½	187½
Kelvinator	19	19
Ligget & Meyers, Class "B"	95	95
Lorillard Company (Common)	29	28¾
Mack Trucks (Common)	94	95½
Madison Square Garden	30¼	30½
New York Air Brake Co.	45	44½
New York Central (Common)	180⅜	——
International Cement (Common)	71⅛	70
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	48⅞	49
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	76⅞	77½
Pennsylvania Railroad	65¼	65¾
Radio Corporation	197	201
Remington Rand (Common)	32½	32⅝
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	132½	132⅜
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	106⅜	107½
Loews Incorporated	73	72⅞
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	69¼	68⅞
Standard Oil of California	58⅜	58½
,, ,, of Indiana	77⅜	77
,, ,, of New Jersey	45¼	44⅞
,, ,, of New York	36	36⅛
Texas Corporation (Common)	63½	63
Texas Gulf Sulphur	69¾	69⅞
Timken Roller Bearing	125½	126½
Clictric Invistors	mutilated	72
Union Carbide	149¾	149⅞
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	mutilated	198¼
United States Realty & Imp Co.	84½	84⅞
United States Rubber (Common)	42⅜	42¼
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	77	77
United States Steel	143	144
Westinghouse Electric (Common)	102¾	103¼
Woolworth F. W. Company	188¼	188
Wright Aeronautical	176	185¼

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